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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVII NO. 33-- BOMBAY THURSDAY FEBRUARY 7 1929 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
9 Feb.	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		18,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,644
8 "	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 "	Mantua ..		10,946
20 "	Maloja ..		20,837
27 "	Kaisar i-Hind.		11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	24th Jan.	8th Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	31st "	12th "
Chifuku Maru ..	6th Feb.	19th "
Shanghai Maru..	12th "	22nd "
Honolulu Maru..	24th "	9th Mar.
Heimei Maru ..	28th "	10th "
Hiyeizan Maru ..	1st Mar.	13th "
Sumatra Maru ..	11th "	19th "

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929.		
3rd Feb.	*Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
8th Feb.	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
9th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
11th "	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
13th "	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th ..	Karapara ..	East & South Africa.
6th Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombassa and Zanzibar only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.
FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@20 "
*Hakodate Maru	5303	16 Feb.	28 "
*Koyei Maru ..	4739	20 "	3 Mar.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@6 "
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	16 Mar.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@20 "
*Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17 Mar.	29 "
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	3 April
*Akita Maru ..	3817	24 Mar.	7 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru ..	10560	2 Feb.	10 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	7 Mar.	24 "
Fushima Maru ..	11000	21 "	7 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong kong.	From Kobe
Siberia Maru ..	20000	6 Mar.	13 Mar.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	3 April	10 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hamum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an erperienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegram to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address:—"COMMALONG".
Telephone:—21008

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KAOLIN
FRENCH CHALK
If you are Manufacturing any of the following:-
FINISHING GLAZE, SIZING PASTE, PAPER, SOAP, PAINT, ETC.
ORDER YOUR REQUIREMENTS, from
C. MACDONALD & Co.
BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

CONGRESS AND CONFERENCES.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.
NEW YEAR—JANUARY NUMBER

ALL-PARTIES' CONVENTION
INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.
KHILAFAT CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE
ALL-PARTIES' MUSLIM CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE
NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE
TRADE UNION CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA MEDICAL CONGRESS
ALL-INDIA LIBRARY CONFERENCE
WOMEN'S SOCIAL CONFERENCE
MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE
BENGAL MUSLIMS' CONFERENCE
ALL-INDIA YOUTH CONGRESS

The New Year (January) Number of the "Indian Review" contains a succinct summary of the proceedings of these conferences with portraits of the Presidents of the respective gatherings and of other leading men. It also contains, besides a message from the poet, Sir Rabindranath Tagore and a number of special articles by well-known writers. These include "National Economic Policy" by Mr. H. P. Mody, "Communalism" by Prof. N. K. Sinha, "Neo-Hegelianism" by Prof. A. R. Wadia, "Modern Japan" by Mr. S. V. Ramamurty, I.C.S., "Unemployment" by Prof. Thomas, "What Next in China" by Prof. Vakil, "Canada as a British Commonwealth" by Mr. Frank Yeigh, "Birth Control" by Mr. Justice Ramesam, etc., etc.

Price Eight Annas

But you can enroll yourself as a subscriber for a year by remitting an M. O. for Rs. 5-(five) or Rs. 5-4 by cheque. Please note that V. P. P's. will not be sent.

Also note that the February Number will contain summaries of other Congresses and Conferences viz: All-India Oriental Conference Indian Philosophical Congress, Meeting of the Historical Records Commission, Associated Chambers of Commerce, All-India Press Conference, the Indian Science Congress, the Economic Conference, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, State People's Conference etc.

G. A. NATESAN AND CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

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Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal.

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No Capitalists.

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Claims paid over Rs. 550,000
Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

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For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

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Bombay Chronicle.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A well trained AYA, knowing English to look after a child, Please apply with testimonials, age, experience and salary to Box No. 2242 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A 31758

WANTED—for the Government School of Arts and Crafts Lucknow, an ART MASTER for the Fine arts class on 110-3-140. Should have thorough knowledge of painting from Still life, life and landscape in oil and water colours. Also teaching experience in a recognized art School. Apply to PRINCIPAL by the 15th Feb. 1929.

A 31733

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a HEAD JOBBER, who can both erect Spinning Machinary from Blow Room to Bundling Press including Waste-Plant and direct spinning of counts from one to thirty and upwards. Applicants should state their caste, age qualifications and salary expected and submit copies of testimonial and certificates, if any Apply Box No. 2239 Advt Dept "Bombay Chronicle."

A 31744

WANTED.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Commission or pay or both to sell SHARES of world-famous tea concerns of Bengal. Please apply with testimonials to Messrs. **ARYAN PLANTERS AGENCY,** 219, Bow Bazar Street CALCUTTA.

A

LOANS.

TO LEND—An amount uptill Rs twenty thousands on mortgage of good immovable property, having good margin. Apply Box No. 2241, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

L R1441

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE.—Three SUNBEAM cars, lately used by H. E. Sir Leslie Wisson; late 1923 models, (a) Six cylinder seven seater landaulette 24/60 H. P. F. W. B. Rs. 5000. (b) Four cylinder seven seater landaulette 16/40 H P. Rs. 3,000 (c) Four cylinder touring model 16/40 H. P. Rs. 2,500/. Apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Presidency P.W.D., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

J. A. 31751

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

DEALING in everything on BROKERAGE principle on moderate commission and up-to-date work. Give trial orders and satisfy yourself. THE ROYAL TRADING CO. Post Box 3537 Bombay.

T 31573

WOULD be interested in the Import of any Goods that could be sold on good Margin in United States, Send Samples with Offers, Samples will be paid for or returned. J. MILLER, 419, West 36 St., New York.

T 31745

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No 21234.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they with to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BURMA CORPORATION, LTD.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application has been received for the issue of a duplicate Share Certificate on the grounds that the original Certificate No. 3464 representing fifty fully paid shares of Rupees ten each numbered 7054941 to 7054990 in Burma Corporation, Limited, registered in the name of Jamiatram Chintamani Joshi, of Central Bank of India, Rangoon, with Form of Transfer signed in blank attached thereto, has been LOST.

Any person in possession of such lost Share Certificate and/or Form of Transfer is requested to communicate with Burma Corporation, Limited, P. O. Box No. 801, Rangoon, within 30 days from this date.

HENRY PONSFORD,
Secretary.

Dated, 29th January, 1929. 31750

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Election of Councillors by representatives of Registered Trade Unions under the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by Bombay Act IX of 1928.

As the Election of Councillors by representatives of the Registered Trade Unions is a contested one, I hereby publish, under Sections 21-A (m) and 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act, the names of persons validly nominated with their respective abodes, descriptions and symbols.

No.	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.	SYMBOL.
1.	Mr. ABDUL HAMID JANMAHOMED.	Room No. 32, 545, Upper Duncan Road, Bombay No. 8.	A Weaver in Hindustan Mills Madanpura, and a member of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Textile Labour Union.	"WATCH."
2.	Mr. BAPU RAMCHANDRA SHINDE.	Byramjee Parsee Chawl.	The Secretary of the Tramway-men's Union.	"HAMMER."
3.	Mr. MAHOMED IBRAHIM.	38, Tandel Street, Bombay.	A Serang and Trade Unionist.	"BICYCLE."
4.	Mr. MAHOMED UMMAR RAJABB.	17, Mahomedan Street, Madanpura, Bombay No. 8.	A Member and Vice-President of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, and a Weaver in the Madhavji Mills, Foras Road.	"HAND."
5.	Mr. RAMCHANDRA SANTURAM ASAVALE, M.L.C., J.P.	Jail Road, Umerkhady.	Contractor and Trade Unionist.	"MOTOR CAR."
6.	Mr. SHIAVAKSH HORMUSJI JHABVALA.	Star Building, Foras Road, Bombay.	Journalist.	"BIRD."

The poll will be taken on Tuesday the 12th February, 1929 from 3 p. m. to 5 p. m. (Bombay Time) at the Office of the Election Officer, Municipal Offices, Cruickshank Road, Fort.

Each person appearing to be entitled to vote will be supplied on personal application, with one ballot paper. No persons, except actual voters will be allowed to enter the polling place.

A. R. DALAL
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 6th February, 1929.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON 11th February, 1929, the offices of Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia and Sons, The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ld.—"Textile Mills", "Spring Mills", "Dye Works" and Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld., will be Transferred to NEVILLE HOUSE, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. All Communications therefore should be Addressed at THIS ADDRESS.

31731

NOTICE.

REQUIRED—A SECRETARY for Meerut Races from 15th June, 1929. Salary Rs. 700 a month. No allowances. Office provided on Race Course. Secretary to find his own accommodation.

Ex-Officer preferred with knowledge of Indian racing. Duties entail remaining in Meerut during the hot weather.

Applications should be addressed to

THE SENIOR STEWARD,
Meerut Races,
C/o Headquarters 3rd Cavalry Brigade,
MEERUT.

31601

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. "CHIFUKU MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 6th February from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condieion unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.)

Suit No. 98 of 1929 (O. S.).

(1) AHMEDBHOY KARIM THANAWALLA of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kadak, without the Fort and (2) MAHOMEDBHAI RAHIMTULLAH also of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at Khadak on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Khoja Sunnat Jamat ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

(1) HUSSEINBHAI ABDUL KARIM, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort, (2) ABDULLA ALLADIN DAMA, also of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, Merchant residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort, (3) HAJI ALLADIN NANJI SAJAN, of Bombay Khoja, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a landed proprietor residing at Khadak, without the Fort, (4) ABDULLA HUSSEIN also of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, a Merchant, residing at Napean Sea Road, without the Fort, (5) ABDUL REHMAN AHMED DHARAMSEY also of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan, Merchant, residing at Bandsa, in the Bombay Suburban District, (6) CASAMALLI DAWOODBHOY also of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, residing at Dongri Street, without the Fort, (7) HUSEINBHAI HASHAMBHAI, also of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan, carrying on business at Samuel Street, without the Fort, (8) KHAN MAHOMED CASSAMBHOY also of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, residing at Gamdevi, without the Fort of Bombay, (9) JUSAB MAHOMED MAHOMED DAMA, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Gamdevi, without the Fort, (10) HUSEINBHAI AHMEDBHAI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Napear Sea Road without the Fort, (11) AHMED RAHIMTULLA SAYANI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, Barrister-at-Law residing at Bandra, in the Bombay Suburban District (12) IBRAHIM KARMALI of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, a Landed proprietor, residing at Bandra, in the Bombay Suburban District, (13) GULAMALI HAJI KARMALI MAHOMED JETHA, of Bombay, Merchant, carrying on business at Dongri Street, without the Fort of Bombay, (14) DAWOODBHAI MAHOMED HASSAM BANATWALLA of Bombay, Landed proprietor carrying on business at Samuel Street, without the Fort, (15) ISMAILBHAI MAHOMED HASAM BANATWALLA, of Bombay, Landed proprietor, carrying on business at Samuel Street, without the Fort, (16) KHATIZABAI, daughter of Karmali Ebrahim Manji, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, residing at Nishanpada Road, without the Fort, (17) KAZI ALI KAZI YUSUF, of Ratnagiri, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Ratnagiri in the Kolaba District, (18) KHATIZABAI, Widow of Kazi Syed Imayatali, of Navsari, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Navasari in the State of H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda, (19) JIBAI, widow of Ebrahim Meherali Ratansi, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Kadak, without the Fort of Bombay, (20) AHMED SULLEMAN JUMANI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Club Road, without the Fort, (21) SONABAI widow of Ebrahim Summar, of Bombay, Khoja Madomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kadak, without the Fort of Bombay, (22) MEHEROOKHANUBAI, widow of Meherali Somji Akolwalla, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhibitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay. .....Defendants.

To,

The Members of the Khoja Sunnat Jamat.

Sirs and Mesdames,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Rangnekar in Chambers on the 18th day of January, 1929, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above Originating summons has been filed by the Plaintiffs abovenamed on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Khoja Sunnat Jamat against the Defendants abovenamed for the determination of the following questions:—

For directions as to the framing of a Scheme in respect of the vesting and management of the properties of the Khoja Sunnat Jamat and as to the appointment of the new Trustees.

And Take Further Notice that the said Originating Summons will be placed on the Board of the Honourable the Chamber Judge 8 days after the service of the summons on the Defendants

Dated this 31st day of January, 1929.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR,

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The 31st day of January, 1929.

31755.

THE **Bombay Life** ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the "BOMBAY LIFE" before insuring your life elsewhere.

For particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager.
73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SONAPUR SECOND CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Surveyor and Co., attorneys for Mr. Hormusji Edulji Cooper, the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 31st day of January 1927 and made between the Mortgagor Bai Pirojbai Sorabji Jamshedji Velati, administratrix of the estate of Sorabji Jamshedji Velati (deceased) of the first part, the said Bai Pirojba iin her persodal capacity and others of the second part and the said Mr. Hormusji Edulji Cooper of the third part, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to him by the said Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagor Bai Pirojbai Sorabji Jamshedji Velati, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 12th FEBRUARY 1929, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), ON THE PREMISES, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Sonapur Seccond Cross Lane Bombay containing by admeasurement 216 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 127 New Nos. 967 and 1030 Old Survey No. 80 and New Survey Nos. 1/8183 and 2/8183 and Cadastral Survey No. 620 Bhuleshwar Division and bounded on or towadrs the East by the property now or formerly of Maneckbai widow of Bomanji Rustomji Khandwalla, on or towards the West partly by the property now or formerly of Goas Cenciceo and partly by the property now or formerly of Vicaji Maneckji Vatcha, on or towards the North partly by the property now or formerly of Maneckji Bomanji Cooper and partly by the property now or formerly of Dharma Padma Koli and partly by the property now or formerly of Asoba Vithoba and on or towards the South by the property now or formerly of Cursetji Pestonji Engineer and all which premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3521 and Street No. 13 (now Street No. 10).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Surveyor and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at their office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FURNITURE, OLD CHINA-WARE, ORIGINAL PAINTINGS, MARBLE GARDEN STATUES, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 10th February, 1929 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at 21, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable collection of old China jars, vases, and seats, old Chinese pictures of fine silk embroidery, a rare Chinese screen masterpiece of enamelled art, a drawing room suite of seven pieces of old China lacquer work inlaid with mother of pearl, original water colour paintings by well-known English artists, original oil paintings by Ravi Varma and Muller, rare blackwood open carved bedsteads, sofas, seats and chairs, cabinets, sofas, and screen by Benjamin, Jacobean dining room furniture by Jonn Roberts, marble garden statues, also other household furniture, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the Property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LARGE "GODREJ" SAFE ON STAND, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from Messrs. Madhavji & Co., Attorneys of the estate of Keshavji Waghji, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 9th instant at 3-30 P.M. (SoT.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

Household furniture such as "Godrej" safe on stand, size about 36" x 27" x 27", cupboards, writing and dressing tables, gramophone with records and stand, reclining sofas, almirah, arm and cushion chairs, clock, marble top round table, mirror back and corner cabinets, icecream machine, chandeliers, electric light shades, embroidered table cloth, swing with chains, etc., etc., belonging to the estate of Keshavji Waghji, deceased.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Grand Opening Performance
FRIDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY
MADAN THEATRES, Ltd., Present:—
For the first time in India CARL LAEMLE'S
First 100% All Talking Photoplay
THE MELODY OF LOVE
Direct from its Triumphant Broadway Run:
Re-creating Screen Stars—Stage Stars—Opera Stars—Famous Orchestras—Master Musicians—Through the Miracle of the Day.
VITAPHONE MOVIETONE
VITAPHONE AND MOVIETONE
VITAPHONE MOVIETONE
You See and Hear Them—
TALK! SING! and PLAY!
Like Human beings in the Flesh!
THE MELODY OF LOVE
Every Character speaks from beginning to end in this Colossal Epic of Love and War!
WHAT YOU SEE—YOU HEAR!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
EDGAR WARWICK
Presents
THE PEEP SHOW
All that is Bright and Best from Revue-Land.

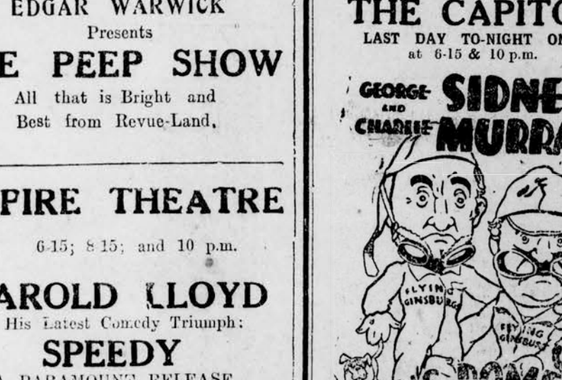
EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15; 8-15; and 10 p.m.
HAROLD LLOYD
In His Latest Comedy Triumph:
SPEEDY
A PARAMOUNT RELEASE
IN 8-REELS..
ANOTHER SMILE-STONE IN HAROLD LLOYD'S CAREER!
A Rollicking Punster—a Frolicking Funster—You'll laugh till you ache at this Comical Youngster—
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
Present at
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
FASCINATING YOUTH
A Paramount Picture with the Junior Stars of 1928.

THE CAPITOL
LAST DAY TO-NIGHT ONLY
at 6-15 & 10 p.m.
GEORGE AND CHARLIE SIDNEY MURRAY

Our Special Anniversary Attraction
From Friday 8th February at 6-15&10 p.m.
SYDNEY CHAPLIN
~and 1001 beauties in SKIRTS

with BETTY BALFOUR and London Tiller Girls.



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are white and sparkling
They provide the utmost science knows in tooth and gum protection

DON'T believe your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You can restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way leading dentists advise.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. A slippery coating that covers them, absorbs stains, hides their color and invites tooth and gum troubles.

Ordinary dentifrices will not successfully remove it.

Now, thanks to modern science, there is a way to combat that film.

Just obtain a tube of the dentifrice called Pepsodent. Combat that film tonight; clear white teeth are beautiful. Note the amazing difference in your smile.

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To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta. 8-22-B

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs Patel Bros have received the following Cable from Liverpool dated 5th Inst;—

Rather better tone in the Liverpool market at the close.

New York. Feb 5.

March Highest 19.61 (Opening) Lowest 19.51 (2.20 p.m,)

Messrs Thos Smith & Co have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Cotton closed firm, delivering liquidation completed.—

Hornby Hemelryk:"Large orders for October at ten pence here. Market meeting scale down buying orders."

From Liverpool:—"Meeting of Egyption spinners recommend working 2/3 full time. Ballot being taken."

Reuter:—"Market nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being liquidation and trade buying."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 5.

March	19.58	—.01
May	19.66	+.01
July	19.34	+.01
October	19.20	+.07
December	19.14	+.06
Middling Spot	19.95	—.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 5.

March	18.99	—
May	19.04	—
Middling Spot	18.75	—

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 5.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	19.58
May	19.64
July	19.31
New York. Noon Call.	
March	19.58
May	19.65
July	19.32

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York. Feb. 5

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 29,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 22,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 13,000 Bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

	Opening	Closing	
February		9.99	—.07
March	10.06	10.06	—.07
April		10.08	—.07
May	10.14	10.14	—.07
June		10.12	—.07
July	10.14	10.14	—.07
August		10.10	—.06
September		10.06	—.06
October	10.02	10.03	—.05
November		10.01	—.04
December		10.01	—.05
January	9.98	10.00	—.04
February		10.00	—.04
Middling Spot		10.24	—.09

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.05	—.10
Scinde, Fine	7.30	—.10
Scinde, Superfine	7.55	—.10
Bengal, Good	6.80	—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	7.05	—.10
Bengal, Fine	7.30	—.10
Oomra, Good	7.40	—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	7.70	—.10
Oomra, Fine	8.00	—.10
Broach, Fully Good	8.50	—.10
Broach, Fine	7.75	—.10
Broach, Superfine	9.00	—.10

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 5.

Demand Bills	484.43

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

February	17.57	—.10
March	17.76	—.10
April	17.77	—.09
May	17.97	—.09
June	17.97	—.09
July	18.14	—.08
August	18.14	—.08
September	18.13	—.08
October	18.13	—.08
November	18.20	—.02
December	18.19	—.02
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot	18.15	—.25

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 5

Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	£22-1/4.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£145-1/2
P. & O. Banking corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£51-1/2
Eastern Bank	£7
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£91-1/2
Conversion Loan	£80-1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c.	£101-3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£54
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling	£61-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling	£71-3/8
Consols	£56-1/2
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£95-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 5.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz	£4:1: 11-1/2

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

The local market opened at Rs. 355-8 for Broach A.-M. delivery and declined to Rs. 354-4 on selling by commission firms. At the decline there was some demand. Liverpool opened at unchanged prices and rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M. 355-10.
Broach J.-A. 361.
Oomra March 315.
Oomra May 317-8.
Bengal March 267-8.
Bengal May 271-8.

Owing to continued disturbance, the Sewri Market was oncemore closed to-day. Rates at 6 p.m. when the trading ceased for the day were as under:—

Broach A/M.	356
Broach J/A.	361
Oomra March	315/8
Oomra May	318/8
Bengal March	268/4
Bengal May	272

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

February	254.00	—0.50
May	236.30	+0.10
August	234.20	+0.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

Sales at Liverpool	5,000 Bales.
Sales on Speculation	100 Bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250 Bales.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 5.

Silver.—Market is uncertain.

Spot	25-15/16
Forward	25-15/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 5.

Interest, Day to day Loans	2-7/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-7/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 5.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.42-3/8
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.10-3/8
T. T. Brussels on London	34.89
T. T. Madrid on London	31.30
T. T. Milan on London	92.68
T. T. Berne on London	25.21
T. T. Paris on London	124.11
T. T. London on Prague	163.81

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 5

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. £9:0:0. Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton. £18:3:9 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton. £18.12:6 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Buyers.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 5.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £19:2:6 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Nominal.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton. £18:7 6 Apl.-May. S'ment. Nominal.

Linseed, La Plata C. I. F. Ton. £15:17:6 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Hull Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, ton. £19:2:6 Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Nominal.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 5.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 28/9 Feb.-Apl. Delivery. Sellers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 29/- May.-Aug. Delivery. Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 5.

Coffe, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 18-3/8.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 5.

Rozario Santa Fe. per 62 1/2 lb. Cargoes, 44/3 Afloat Paid.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes, 44/- Feb.-Mar. S'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 47/3 Afloat Paid & Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, No offering.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 5.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.

July/Sept. per cwt.	12/4
Oct/Dec. per cwt.	12/6
C. & F. Bombay.	
July/Sept. per cwt.	12/5-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.	
July/Sept per cwt.	12/6-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 5.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot -/11- 1/16 Sellers.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 6.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32
Banks Selling D D 1/6
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Feb.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. T T 275 1/2
Banks Selling T T 275
Banks Buying T T 274
Banks Buying 3 months 268-1/2

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 925
Banks Buying D D 936
Banks Buying 3 Mos 948

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 125-1/2
Banks Buying 60 Days 122-1/2

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 136-1/4

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 173.3/4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154-1/4

JAVA:—
Bank selling D D 99-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—

New York/London 4.84 7/8 Nom. 5th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/6 15/16 6th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 12/32 5th inst.
London/Paris 124.10 5th inst.
London/Belgium 34.80 5th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.21 5th inst.
London/Italy 92.65 5th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.

Gold £4/4/11-1/2 4th inst. £4/4/11-1/2 5th inst.

Silver London Ready 26 3/16 4th inst. 25 15/16 5th inst

Silver London Forward 26 3/16 4th inst. 25 15/16 5th inst.

Silver New York Ready 56 13/16 4th inst. 56-3/4 5th inst.

London Discounts 3 mos 4 5/16 p. c. 4th inst. 5/16 p.c. 5th inst.

London Discounts 6 mons 4 7/16 p. c. 4th inst. 4 7/16 p.c. 5th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent

Money:—Inter Bank Call 6¼ per cent 3 mons. 5¾ per cent 6 mons. 5 per cent 12 Mons 4½ per cent.

Tone:— Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 6.

3½ p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73/5/6.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931 36 Bs. 92/12.

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 92/4

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 84-15.

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/12

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/11

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/11.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 100/11

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 104/8/6.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102.8.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/6

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 82

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 82

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929 49 Rs. 100/12.

Forward Rates 15th. February sett.

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 73 5 0

1945/55 Ss. 104/9/0

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

3 Months Discounts 4 5-16 per cent.
6Months Discounts 4-7/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6-1/4 per cent.
One month 5-1/4 per cent.
Three months 5-1/4 per cent.
Six monts 5 per cent
Twelve months 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

Tone of Silver.—Steady. China sold India was seller at higher rate. Closed with buyers at the rate. Reaction towards rise possible after the fall. Although fairly steady. Think some fall possible further.

SKIN TROUBLE

ZAM-BUK Cures ECZEMA, ULCERS, BAD LEGS, CHRONIC SORES, RINGWORM, DHOBI'S ITCH, BARBER'S RASH, BOILS, PRICKLY HEAT, BRUISES, CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, etc.

ALL sore, itching and inflamed conditions of the skin can be quickly soothed and healed by gentle applications of Zam-Buk. Eczema, psoriasis, prickly heat, ringworm, and other distressing skin complaints that defy all other treatment soon yield to Zam-Buk. It is the proved conqueror of obstinate disease.

The extraordinary soothing and curative power of Zam-Buk is due to its high refinement and rare herbal origin. Zam-Buk exercises its unique purifying and healing action in tissues far *below* the skin as well as on the surface.

There are also valuable antiseptic properties in Zam-Buk which kill and exclude poison germs. When Zam-Buk has drawn out all corruption from a wound or sore, it grows new healthy skin.

Zam-Buk is guaranteed FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS and mineral drugs. Unlike coarse ointments, Zam-Buk cannot clog-up the pores or corrode the skin.

CHRONIC ULCERS.

"I suffered with running ulcers on both legs. Whilst my case was in doctors hands there was no improvement. After the first applications of Zam-Buk I felt its soothing influence. Zam-Buk drew all corruption out of the deep ulcers and grew new healthy skin." Mr W. Rajo, San Thome, Madras, India.

FIERY ECZEMA.

"My hands and arms were one solid mass of eczema. For over fourteen months I endured the terrible fiery torment. Of all the treatments I tried Zam-Buk alone proved wonderfully soothing and healing and quickly cured the disease." Mrs. E. Spary Folly Lane, St. Albans, Eng.

PRICKLY HEAT.

"I had a severe attack of prickly heat and it was impossible to keep my hands off the burning patches. The soothing and healing influence of Zam-Buk was amazing. All trace of eruption was soon gone." Mrs. E. Cook, Kennedy Terrace, Brisbane, Aust.

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Chemists and medicine dealers everywhere sell Zam-Buk at Re. One a box or Rs. 2-4 family size. Agents:—Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., Bataily, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Rd., Bombay; Dadha & Co., China Bazaar Rd., Madras; Shahani & Co., Karachi, etc.

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STOCKS AND SHARES

Further Improvement in Mill Shares

—:o:—

BETTER FEELING

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Although some of the local Mills remained closed to-day, the market for mill shares displayed better conditions. There was fairly good demand for Dyeing Century and Fazal shares which recorded some rise. Tata Iron shares ruled quiet but steady with a limited turnover. Indian Cements ruled steady. Burmahs were idle but Hydros ruled steady. The market will remain closed till Monday 11th inst.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Bombay Dyeing 885, 87, 88, 90
Century 410, 11, 12, 10/10
Colaba 141, 41/14
Crescent 137
Fazul 885, 86, 85
Indore 395
Madhowji 55
Nagpur 505
New Great 236, 38
Pearl 502, 3/2
Simplex 78, 77
Swadeshi 453
Burma 806, 7
Hydro 1126, 25
Tram 151/14
Deff. 282, 83, 83/2, 82
Ord. 79/4, 6, 8, 6, 4
Bundi 21/2
Indian 343, 44, 45, 43
Katni Ord. 237
Alcock 338, 37

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 352-350
Apollo 50 nil, 5
Assur Veerji (5) nil 2/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (250) 10y 70.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 160
Bombay Dyeing (200) 201 890
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 160
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 35
Century 100 20y 410-10
Central India 100f 505
Ceylon 100 nil 24/8
Colaba Land and Mill 100 100 6f 141-14
Coorla 100 7f 162/8
Crescent 100 9f 137-8
Currimbhoy 250 nil 157/8
David 250 nil 240
Dawn 250 a 15y 530
E. D. Sassoon United Dfd. 1 nil 0-9-6.
Ebrahim Pabany 200 7/8 217-8
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 95
Elphinstone 100 nil 7-8.
Fazulbhoy 250 785
Finlay 100 10y 112/8
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 225
Gokak 100 2/8 1 127-8
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1730
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 237-8.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1300
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 395.
Jamshed 250 nil 22/8
Jam Ranjit Singhji 1,000 100y 1700
Kastoorchand 50 nil 15-4
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2400
Khatau Makanjee 100 nil 80
Kohinoor 100 13/0/6y 212-8
Lakshmi Cotton 250 15f 1460
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharamsi 100 nil 55.
Madras United 250 7/8i 450
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1120
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73|12
Minerva 80 nil 75
Morarji Goculdas 1,000 nil 1170
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 5+2f 170
New City of Bombay 100 nil 111-4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 238 12
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 60
Pearl 250 10f 502-8
Phoenix 100 20y 355.
Premier 10 nil 6-8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 69
Sholapur 1,000 120f 5725
Simplex 250 nil 77-8.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 12
Swadeshi 100 10f 453-12.
Swan 100 10y 110
Tata Mills 25 nil 50.
Vishnu Cotton 500 401 2300
Western India Spinning 1,000 50y 950.

BANKS.

Bank of India 50-2 8f 103
Baroda 50 3f 77
Central 250 0/8/0f 22-6
Eastern £5 4sh 82.
Impedial 500 40f x. d. 14
Imperial Contributory 125 10f. 352-2. 352/8
Union 5/4/3-12
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10 0/8/0f 21/2
Central India Mining 8-14
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 107/8
Indian Cement 200 nil 343-12
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 237-8.
Katni Cement Def. 100 10 858-12
Punjab Cement 100 nil 13-8
Shahabad Cement 100 7y 160
Shivrajpur 10 2 11/6 20-2
United Cement 100 6y 92

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 500 31/11/6f 810
Amritsar Pattis 100 3/10/6f 128
Central Portland 9/4
Dhond Baramati 100f 2/11/6f 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 87
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1i 87
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 70/8
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4/3i 85
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 89
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3 94/8
Sind Light 100 5/7 140
Tapti Valley 18/21
Upper Sind 100 nil 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6/8y 133-12 x. d.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 139
Andhra Valley Ordy 10,000 577-8
Bombay Tramways Ordy 50 2/8f 151/14
Tata Hydro Electric O 1,000 40f 1,125.
Tata Power O 1000 nil 495
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 141.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 133/12

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 222-8.
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 270
New Berar 500 70y 900.
New Mofussil 400 30y 502-8.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 487/8

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 50
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 2050.
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 11 nil 10/14
New India Assurance 15 1y 22.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 100d 2125
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|5|0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 337-8.
Attock Oil £1 nil 32.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 18
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200 40y 505
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy, 250 12/8y 236-14
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 32.
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 807-8 x.d.
Do. Contributory 50 12f. 283/12
British Burma Petroleum 81 0/4/0y 4-13
Burma Corp 10 As. 6+1 12.
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8
Kemp 200 15 200
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 206/4
Port Canning, 1,000 45 620.
Scindia Steam 12/14
Tata Construction 30 4y 54-8.
Tata Iron (ordinary) 55 1y 79-4
Tata Iron (deferred) 50 nil 282.8
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55

DEBENTURES.

Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94/8
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone T 8-1/2 1'4
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 15-8.
Kohinoor Mills T 7 103.
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/12
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.; 103
Tata Power 7/12 p.c. £103.
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £103.
Andhra Valley B 8 109/6
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100.

READY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

Ready Cotton Market was closed owing to Riot.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 5-2-29	7830000	6819000
Receipts Yesterday 5-2-29	29000	33000
Exports to date 5-2-29	5692000	4836000
Stock at Ports 1-2-29	2223000	2292000
" Interior Towns 1-2-29	1073000	1134000
" Liverpool 1-2-29	1062000	796000
Visible Supply 1-2-29	5548000	5517000
Quantity in Sight 1-2-29	12575000	11252000

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 52/13, Highest Rs. 53/0/6, Lowest Rs. 52/9/6, Closing Rs. 52/14

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4/13/3, Highest Rs. 4/13/9, Closing Rs. 4/13/7 1/2

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 53/11/6 Highest Rs. 53/15/3 Closing Rs. 53/14/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 65/5/9 Highest Rs. 56/10/6 Closing Rs. 56/10

OILS & CAKES.

The Tata Oil Mills Company Limited.

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

(Ex GODOWN, Bombay.)

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 577/- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 130/- per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 55/- per ton.

A SKIN THAT GIVES DELIGHT!

The skin under natural conditions is in a constant state of change. As the outer layer gets worn, discoloured and muddy looking, it should imperceptibly flake away leaving the fresh new healthy skin which is only waiting for a chance to show itself, and to breathe. Under the stress of modern conditions of life, the old worn-out skin is apt to remain and choke the new growth *underneath.*

Soap and water and ordinary cosmetics alone are useless, something more is required. Mercolized Wax gently massaged into the skin imperceptibly dissolves away the old skin, and brings out all the beauty of the clear fresh complexion underneath.

Thousands of our famous beauties use this simple treatment every night. They have proved that this logical assistance of Nature's method is the only sure way to the possession of a natural complexion that gives delight.

MERCOLIZED WAX

(Registered Trade Mark)

DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

Twice As Much KUTNOWS POWDER For The Same Money

¶ The world-wide success of Kutnow's Powder has lowered the manufacturing cost. Its users now have the benefit of the new size bottle containing twice the quantity without any increase of price and with the same high quality guaranteed.

Kutnow's Powder (which is a valuable medicine and not simply a cooling effervescent salt) has the identical virtues of the famous medicinal springs at Carlsbad in Europe. It acts directly on the liver and kidneys, purifies the blood and expels uric acid from the system.

The medical profession throughout the world has for 35 years recognised the unique therapeutic properties of Kutnow's Powder. Guaranteed free from sugar. Kutnow's Powder is also a valuable aid in the treatment of gout and diabetes. It gives you a valuable Spa treatment close at hand.

Ask your dealer for Kutnow's Powder in the new double-size bottle, price Rs. 2.4.

KUTNOW'S POWDER

The Spa Treatment for LIVER & URIC ACID.

Who'll finish first?

There's no need to coax them when they are drinking their HORLICK'S! They simply love its nutty flavour, and it is so good for them, too: food is twice as nourishing when it is enjoyed. HORLICK'S provides all the essentials to progress in a delicious form.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

MADE IN A MOMENT WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICKS MALTED MILK CO. LIMITED SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND

Bombay Races Big Meeting 2nd Day

.. MY LORD WINS GOLD CUP

Mansoor Beg Beats Hilaluzzaman

GREAT DAY FOR SIBBRITT

—:o:—

Distance.—1 mile. Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Messrs. Heath and W. Bird's ROYAL 9-0 Sibbritt 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHAHZAMAN 8-0 Clarke 2
Mr. A. R. Taha's WHITE CROSS 7-9, carried 7-12 Donnelly 3
Mr. Ahmed Shelash's Raza Khan 8-7 Khalil 4

Also Ran:—Mayiah 8-0, Baig 8-8, Aradin 8-8, My Bow 8-2, Amood 8-1, Akra 8-0, carried 8-6, Alder II 8-0, Hoojaz 7-12 and Zafar 7-8.

All Ran.

THE RACE.—Baig was slowly away. Alder II raced into the lead and made the running from Amood, Akra, My Bow and Raza Khan. At the half mile the order was Alder II, Amood, My Bow, and Akra. Royal raced handy with Mayiah last. Up the straight Royal took command and won as he liked from the late finishing Shahzaman. White Cross squeezed into third place.

Won by 2 lengths, neck, short head. Time.—1min. 51 2/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 37 for win, and Rs. 22/8, Rs. 42/8 and Rs. 37/8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 24/8 for win, and Rs. 12/8, Rs. 19/8 and Rs. 21 for places.

Favourite: Royal.

Winner trained privately.

THE BROOME PLATE.

Distance—7 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Mr. W. Bird's CO-RESPONDENT 9/0 Sibbritt 1
Mr. Pine's CORBYN 9/2 Townsend 2
Mr. M. C. Patel's THEONA 8/7 Howell 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shanawaz 7/7 Stokes 4

Also Ran.—Saxpence 9/4, Seafire 9/2, Arch Knight 9/1, Orphan Maid 8/9, Vikramsinha 7/10, Fionnuala 7/3, carried 7/5, and Puppet 6/12, carried 7/0.

Not Run.—Romanesco 8/11, Charena 7/4, Arran Rose 8/6, Pursued 8/4, and Highness 8/0.

THE RACE.—After some delay they got away to a good start. Eaxpence held a slight lead from Corbyn, Arch Knight, Fiannuala and Co-respondent. Puppet crought up the rear. Entering the straight Saxpence retired leaving Corbyn at the head of affairs. Co-respondent came through and went away to score in easy fashion. Theona was a late third.

Won by 3 lengths, 1/2 length, neck. Time.—1min. 27 4/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 59 for win, and Rs. 16/8, Rs. 21, and Rs. 30 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 33/8 for win, and Rs. 8, Rs. 11/8 and Rs. 13/8 for places.

Favourite: Arch Knight.

Winner trained by Yusuff Haroon.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.

Distance—6 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Mr. F. M. Garda's LADY THEO 8/1 C. Hoyt 1
H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's SIR TRISTRAM 8/6 Barnett 2
Mr. Eve's THE MONK 8/9 J. W. Brace 3
H. H. the Aga Khan's Palang 9/0 A. C. Walker 4

Also Ran.—Wedding Day 9/6, Lipstown 9/2, Kishore 8/12, Flying Steve 9/0, Eastern Essex 8/13, Shri Narayen 8/11, Eclair 8/8, Styrax 8/11, Pack Up 8/11, Polecat 8/9, Acumen 8/6, Crisdolla 8/3, Sunnyville 7/13, Silver Charm 7/11, Roguey Poguey 7/, and This Freedom 7/0

Not Run.—Eastern Bloom 9/7, Ballybrophy 9/4, Miss Mount 9/1, and Blackrock 8/13.

THE RACE.—A bad start in which Palang and Sunnyville suffered. Roguey Poguey led from Flying Steve, The Monk, Sir Tristram and Lady Theo. Lady Theo improved her position as they past the half mile and assuming command up the straight won comfortably from Sir Tristram and The Monk. Palang finished fourth with a late rush.

Won by 1/2 length, neck, short head. Time.—1min. 13 2/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 324/8 for win, and Rs 86, Rs. 41/8 and Rs. 77/8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 128 for win, and Rs. 32/8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 29/8 for places.

Favourite: Palang.

Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES, DIV. II.

Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong. Winner, Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Classes II and III.

Mr. N. Begmahomed's METRICAL 9/5 Behsman 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SUNSHADE 8/8 Clarke 2
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's SUNNYMOVA 8/5 Hutchins 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Highness 7/8 Townsend 4

Also Ran.—Bentoi 9/5, Tynagh 9/5, Glen Tree 9/3, Chapatti 8/8, Hills of Rome 7/9, carried 7/10, Milltown 8/13, Glendor 8/12, Golden Wattle 8/11, Knight's Cross 8/9, Radha Piari 8/7, and Italian Poet 8/6.

All Ran.

THE RACE.—Glen Tree dwelt. Italian Poet showed out in front of Highness, Sunshade, Glendor, Metrical and Chapatti. Bentoi headed the others. They continued in this order as far as the turn where Italian Poet weakened. Metrical forged ahead as they made for home and beat Sunshade in a good finish. Sunnymova who raced in the rear most of the way came along with a rush to place third.

Won by neck, 3/4 length, short head. Time.—1min. 53 4/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 83/8 for win, and Rs. 40, Rs. 35 and Rs. 23 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 66/8 for win, and Rs. 26/8, Rs. 26 and Rs. 10/8 for places.

Favourite: Chapatti bracket.

Winner trained by T. Harrison.

THE BOMBAY ARAB DERBY.

Distance—About 1-1/2 miles. Winner, Rs 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. For Arabs in Classes I, and II. W. A. reduced 12lbs.

Mr. W. Bird's MANSOOR BEG 9/11 Sibbritt 1
Messrs. M. C. Patel and N. Mathradas' HILALUZZAMAN 9/11 Howell 2
Seth Kimatrai and Dr. Prasram's LUCKY STAR 9/11 Easton 3
Mr. Hoosein Tamavi's Dilawar 9/5 Khalil 4

Also Ran.—Mongolia 7/8, Shivaji Prasad 9/11, Cheerful 9/11, Nassima 9/2, Walida 8/9 and Safety 8/1.

Not Run.—Aasuf 8/6.

THE RACE.—Safety led from Mongolia, Hilaluzzaman, Daliwar and Nassima. Nearing the "five" Safety was still ahead of Dilawar, Mongolia and Hilaluzzaman. Mansoor Beg was handy. Past the turn Dilawar, was in command followed by Hilaluzzaman and Lucky Stor. Opposite the second enclosure Hilaluzzaman wrested the lead and looked an easy winner when Mansoor Beg swept down on him and won by a head.

Won by head, 3 lengths, 4 lengths. Time—3mins. 0 1/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 60/8 for win, and Rs. 11/8, Rs. 10/8 and Rs. 12 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 24/8 for win, and Rs. 6/8, Rs. 5/8 and Rs. 7 for places.

Favourite: Hilaluzzaman.

Winner trained by Mahomedali.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES, DIV. I.

Distance—1 mile, 1 furlong. Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in Classes II, and III.

Mr. V. Rosenthal's BRANNOCKSTOWN 8/6 Hutchins 1
Mr. M. C. Patel's JOVIAL WILLIAM 7/8, carried 7/11 Howell 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's LUCKY MAN 7/7 Townsend 3
Mr. F. M. Garda's Calcutta 8/7 C. Hoyt 4

Also Ran.—Sinhagad 7/9, Aryavardha 9/4, Starboard 9/3, Coed Canlas 8/11, Halim 8/9, Phare 8/9, Fun of the Fayre 8/8, Penetrate 8/3, Gamvros 7/11, Nydia 7/8, and Riverine 7/5, carried 7/7.

Not Run.—Vijayakumar 9/7 and Newark 7/7.

THE RACE.—Phare made the early pace from Starboard, Calcutta, Halim and Sinhagad. At the "five" Sinhagad worked into the lead and was followed by Starboard, Halim and Calcutta. Brannocksaown was prominent in the bunch. The leaders weakened as they came round. Jovial William looked a winner up the straight but Brannockstown finishing strong on the outside won comfortably. Lucky Man placed third in front of Calcutta.

Won by 3/4 length, 1/2 length, 1 length. Time—1min. 53 1/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 46/8 for win, and Rs. 19/8, Rs. 40 and Rs. 36/8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 24 for win, and Rs. 9, Rs. 17 and Rs. 12 for places.

Favourite: Calcutta.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP.

Distance—1 mile. A Gold Cup value Rs 2,500, presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, and Rs. 23,000, from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000; third, Rs. 3,000. A handicap for horses in Class 1.

Mr. A. Geddis' MY LORD 9/6 Burn 1
Mr. M. C. Patel's THAXTED 8/0 Howell 2
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's DEFEND 9/5 Bowley 3
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Burgos 7/6 J. Rosen 4

Also Ran.—Darial II 9/7, Frater 8/13, Dark Orient 8/13, Gorbio 8/12, French Briar 8/10, Timbucktoo 8/6, Red Hawk 8/0, Star of India 7/11, Precious 7/11, and Joe's Luck 7/7.

All Ran.

THE RACE.—Frater was slowly away. Star of India cracked the pace from Burgos, My Lord, French Briar and Defend, My Lord headed Star of India as they came round and won comfortably from the fast finishing Thaxted and Defend.

Won by 1 length, short head, 3 lengths. Time.—1min. 39secs.

First tote paid Rs. 73 for win, and Rs. 25, Rs. 19/8, and Rs. 16 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 72 for win, and Rs. 17, Rs. 10 and Rs. 8/8 for places.

Favourite: Defend.

Winner trained by R. Bence.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.

AFFABLE Howell Dead
VESINGTON PLANET Maquade heat 1
WOOER Townsend 3
L. S. D. J. Rosen 4

Not Run:—Rarial II, 8/11, Black Tulip 7/3, Star of India 7/1.

THE RACE.—Santock dwelt but quickly worked to the front and showed the way to Wooer, Ardley, Quincy and Ice Mark. After the half mile Santock was still at the head of affairs. Quincy had fallen back slightly at this stage. Wooer looked a winner at the head of the straight but Affable and Vesington Planet came on the scene and dead heated after an exciting race. Wooer kept L. S. D. out of third place.

Won by read-heat; short head; heat. Time.—1min. 13 3/5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 69/8 on Affable Rs. 49/8, Rs. 94 and Rs. 25 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 31 on Affable and Rs. 18 on Vesington Planet for win and Rs. 24/8, Rs. 41 and Rs. 14 for places

Favourite: Quincy.

Winner trained by Dr. H. Krishna Sao Dr. Grenlaugh (Sur.).

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.—(Div I)

VENTURE Sibbritt 1
WOOD APPLE McQuade 2
ARAB PRINCE Khalil 3
PRINCE CHARLIE J. Rosen 4

Not Run.—Garibaldi 8/4.

THE RACE.—Venture was the last out of the gate Daood Beg led from Haboob, Arab Prince, Aasuf and Venture. Roulette was last. The leaders retired at the turn and up the straight Venture drew out to win fairly comfortably from the fast finishing Wood Apple.

Won by neck, short head

Time.—1min. 51secs.

Favourite: Aasuf.

Winner trained privately.

First tote paid Rs. 73/8 for win, and Rs. 24/8, Rs. 39 and Rs. 53 for places

STUDENTS RELIEVED FROM PENALTY

—:o:—

END OF GUJARAT COLLEGE STRIKE

The Director of Information has issued a press communique in connection with the Gujarat College strike in the course of which it is stated:—

"Government realise that a number of innocent students have thus been led into a course of action fraught with danger to their own careers. Government can now see no way of saving them and their parents from such consequences except by a concession which can leave no doubt of their goodwill to the students. They have, therefore, decided, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction and the Principal of the College, to cancel the notice issued on the 22nd December and to relieve the students from any penalty which it is in their power to remit. As a result of these orders, the postponed terminal examination will not be held."

K. E. M. HOSPITAL

The Dean of the King Edward Memorial Hospital desires it to be known that the Out-Patients Department of the Hospital will be kept closed on Wednesday, the 6th inst. Emergency cases will, however, be admitted as usual. The Dean has also ordered the Gordhan Sunderdas Medical College to be closed on Wednesday, the 6th inst.

GOVT: OF INDIA CONSIDERING HILTON YOUNG REPORT

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 4.

In the Commons replying to questions Earl Winterton said that the Hilton Young report was engaging the attention of the Government of India whose views would be fully considered before His Majesty's Government took any decision.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Public meeting in connection with the celebration of 67th birthday of Swami Vivekananand, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m. Dr. Deshmukh presiding.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association will be held in the Physics Class Room of the Royal Institute of Science to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. J. Alexander, will read a paper on "Reinforced Cement Concrete Construction and Design." The President Mr. H. Foster King will occupy the chair.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chinde, Dar-es-Salaam., Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 13th inst. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

DR. M. B. VELKAR'S GRATITUDE.

Dr. Motiram Balkrishna Velkar, who succeeded in the last Municipal Elections in securing a place in the newly-constituted Corporation, through the kind exertions of over 250 "Volunteers' and other sympathisers, was 'At Home' to them out of gratitude, on Saturday last.

He thanked all those who had helped him in his election.

VIVEKANANDA ANNIVERSARY. TO-DAY'S CELEBRATIONS.

To commerate the sixty seventh birthday of Swami Vivekananda, the patriot-saint of Modern India, a public meeting will be held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. Dr. G. B. Deshmukh M.D., will preside. Mr. F. J. C. Chatterjee, Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. S. T Brelvi and Mr. K. C. Sen will address the meeting. All are cordially invited to attend.

The Celebrations take place at the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, on Sunday (the 10th inst.) at 8 a.m. — 11 a.m.

AIMING AT NATIONALISM

—:o:—

WHY MOTILALJI OPPOSES BOLSHIE BILL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

Pandit Motilal Nehru speaking on Public Safety Bill in Assembly to day defined Congress Creed as one of subverting existing system of Government by peaceful means. He opposed Bill not because he favoured Communism but because real purpose of Bill was to cut off India from outside world. Therefore, it was indirectly aimed at Indian Nationalism.—A.P.

MR. DE VALERA

—:o:—

ARRESTED IN ULSTER

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Mr. De Valera was arrested to day in Ulster.—Reuter.

TEST MATCH

—:o:—

ENGLAND'S 383 IN SECOND VENTURE

SENSATIONAL COLLAPSE AFTER STAND

ENGLAND (1st Innings)	334
AUSTRALIA (1st Innings)	369
ENGLAND (2nd Innings)	383
AUSTRALIA (2nd Innings) 24 (no wkt.)	

LONDON, Feb. 6.

Adelaide.—England resumed their second innings this morning, in brilliant weather and at the time or wiring had made 232 for two.

(Later).—England were all out for 383 in their second innings. Australia had made 24 runs without loss in their second innings when stumps were drawn for the day.—Reuter.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1929.

"Sir Denys Bray presumed that the safety of India was at stake and, therefore, the Assembly must perforce arm the Executive with that weapon (the Public Safety Bill.)"

Yes, Sir Denys, it certainly is presumption.

* * *

But I like Sir Denys. For how could you hear except throug him that "India is no longer face to face with the invasion of force against force" To-day the invasion is in the guise of "philosopher and friend."

How true. You doubt it? It is perhaps because you mistake the real meaning of "to-day",

* * * *

"To-day," as is really the historian's abbreviation for current period, which, in the present contest started somewhere about 1757 and still continues.

But in fairness to the modesty of our Sir Denyses and their desire to keep in the background I must confess that the Indian (Sic) Foreign Secretary was alluding only to the Communists and emphatically not to, for example, Sir John the Simon Commission Didn't he say "Philosopher and friend" instead of "guide etc?" Don't you say, "philosopher and friend" instead of guide 'etc.'

* * * *

"If you want responsible Government you must have responsible opposition to Government", says Mr. Cosgrave. Which Cosgrave is this? Is it the Premier of Ireland? Being a Premier he knows what he is talking about and it may be taken for granted that Ireland got responsible Government by offering responsible opposition to an irrepossible Goytrnment.

* * * *

I am sorry I have almost insulted Premier Cosgrave. He is completely innocent of any identity with the Irish Premier except in name. He is, as a matter of fact, an M.L.A. from Assam where every one is responsible from Sir Lawrie Hammon-down—I beg pardon—upto the gentle tea-planter.

* * * *

To illustrate more vividly an article dealing with the horrors perpetrated by the printer's devil the editor of the Lahore Sunday Times himself takes a turn and relates a story of how a theatrical Star fainted etc., because the advertisement, didn't read the way it ought to have read.

* * * *

But he is not content with that. To make the horrible picture complete he has printed on the same page a view of "the Attock Bridge and the Peaceful Kabul River" upside down. Nothing is more convincing than an impressionistic upside down expression of what you mean.

* * * *

Doctor.—"The case is very simple. Your wife has had a shock."

Husband.—I know; she read in the paper that the new fashion skirts will come down to the knees."

Latest Cotton News

—:o:—

New York Futures 13 Points Up.

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

Bombay, Feb. 6 (11 p.m.)

The Local Market remained closed at night owing to continued disturbances.

The Liverpool Market opened at unchanged prices and ruled very steady on short covering and trade buying scales down. The hardening tendency for prices was maintained right up to the close which showed addition of 4 points to previous close.

The New York Cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 3 points in sympathy with better Liverpool cablegrams.

After an initial decline of 4 points on scattered selling the market rallied on good support. At the time of Liverpool close, New York (11 a.m.) prices were 6 points higher.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	London, Feb. 6.
Silver Ready	26 0 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 2 0
Higher	0 2 0

Tone of Market.—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Feb. 6.
1st Settlement	59 0 0
2nd Settlement	59 3 0

LATEST COTTON QUOTATION

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	Feb.
Previous Closing Rate	19
To-day's Opening Rate	19
Difference	+
To-day's Closing Rate	19
Difference	+
Broach Expectation	357 1

LIVERPOOL.

—:o:—

	Feb.
Previous Closing Rate	10
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DR. DESHMUKH RISES TO OCCASION

—:o:—

Calls Public Meeting To-Day

Mr. G. V. Deshmukh has issued the following public appeal, dated 6th inst:—

"The situation in Bombay is very grave. The normal peace of this cosmopolitan City is disturbed due to misunderstanding. There is danger of religion, economics and politics being dragged into this painful affair unnecessarily. This City should be prevented from being turned into a charnel house. It is the duty of every citizen to restore the harmony of this great City.

It is proposed that prominent citizens representing all communities and interests should meet at the Corporation Hall today (Thursday), 7th inst. at 11-30 A.M. (Bombay Time), i.e. 12-15 P.M. (S. T.) to find out the ways and means to pacify the public and restore peace."

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1929

THE CITIZENS' DUTY

Dr. Deshmukh, the President of the Corporation, has summoned a Round Table Conference of representatives of different communities in the Corporation Hall to-day to concert measures to put an end to the grave situation in the City. The Conference should have been called much earlier, but it is no use crying over spilt milk. Yesterday the situation assumed a shape which, if immediate remedial measures are not taken, has the ugliest and most dangerous possibilities, threatening as it does the happy and amicable relations that exist between Hindus and Muslims of the City. We trust, whatever steps the representative citizens who will meet in the Corporation Hall to-day will take, they will not say or do anything that will inflame the communal passions which some rowdies and hooligans in the City have roused. On the other hand, we have no doubt they will concentrate their attention entirely on the task of devising prompt and effective measures to check the forces of lawlessness. The attacks on the Pathans during the last few days, outrageous and reprehensible as they have been, have had nothing to do with any communal issue and though a handful of misguided Muslims have sought to give to the recent outbursts of mob fury a communal significance, because the Pathans, who have been their victims, are Muslims, we have not the slightest doubt that the overwhelming majority of Muslims in the City do not regard them as such and have no desire to see the City plunged into communal riots. We are equally confident that they whole-heartedly condemn the nefarious deeds of the lawless elements of their community. The Hindu co-citizens are equally anxious not to lend a communal colour to the present situation. The timely and touching appeal which prominent men of Hindu, Muslim and Parsi communities have issued is an index to the universal desire for peace and harmony which the hooligans have disturbed and we pray that it will evoke an immediate response.

The thoughtful sections among both the communities must now assert themselves and resolve that the first and only duty that lies nearest to them is to restore peace. They must not allow any consideration regarding the origin of the present trouble or the shape which it has assumed, in the eyes of the unthinking section of both the communities, to make them swerve a hair's breadth from the single-minded pursuit of checking the mob fury at all cost. The discussion in to-day's meeting must be confined to this issue only and no other and those who participate in it must resist the temptation, to the need for avoiding which Dr. Deshmukh rightly emphasises—the temptation of unnecessarily dragging religion, economics and politics into this painful affair. What are the ways and means of pacifying the public and restoring peace? Prof. K. T. Shah suggests the organisation of a Committee of Public Safety, and the suggestion deserves careful consideration. In fact, it is some such Committee which Dr. Deshmukh himself has in view. The important and urgent desideratum, however, is action on the part of prominent citizens that will have the immediate effect of quenching the fire of mob passion. Batches of such citizens, each composed of representatives of all communities, must move in different localities, come in direct personal touch with the local leaders, impress upon them the need, above all, for not allowing communal considerations to weigh with them and enlist their services in the work of restoring peace. We are glad, arrangements have been made to make a beginning in this direction. Prominent leaders of all communities will to-day move in the affected parts of the City on a mission of peace and amity. Every citizen of Bombay will pray that their mission will be crowned with success.

So far as the authorities are concerned, we are glad they have realised that the forces available to the Police are not sufficient to deal with the situation which is abnormal. Troops have been called into the aid of the police and the fact that comparative quiet reigns in the mill area, has not only fully justified this step but also points to the need for adding to the strength of the troops in Bhendi Bazar and other localities which formed the storm centre yesterday and retaining them there until normal conditions are completely restored. There are many other centres also where military guards should be posted. It is humiliating that a progressive City like Bombay should be faced with the discreditable spectacle that we witness to-day and that peace cannot be restored in it without military aid. This fact makes it all the more imperative on the leading citizens to vindicate the City's reputation and honour by exerting all the collective wisdom and influence they command on the side of sanity and peace.

THE ASSEMBLY & PUBLIC MENACE BILL.

It is very significant that the speakers in the Assembly in support of the Public Safety Bill studiously refrained from defending the main provisions of the Bill itself and from answering the objections urged against them. They only held forth on the evils of Communism and its alleged ravages in India. The utmost they could be said to have proved was that a new law was necessary to deal lawfully with Communists actually preaching violence. But there was not even a pretence of an argument to justify a measure that arms Government with arbitrary, extra-legal powers to punish even harmless Communists and many others besides. Mr. Cocke may be thanked for having reminded the House of the infectious character of the Bill by his suggestion that it would be the duty of Government to bring forward a further measure to deal with Indian Communists if the present Bill did not banish Communism from India. The suggestion, however, was superfluous to Government. Mr. Crerar had practically anticipated Mr. Cocke. Sir Denys Bray was perfervid, in his eloquence, but said little to the point. His appeal to Pundit Malaviya to "let him follow his lead in passing this Bill for the safety of India and India's youth", must have forcibly reminded India's elders of the "walk into my parlour" speech of the spider to the fly. Mr. Coatman, Director of Information Bureau, did some useful propaganda, perhaps as much for Communists as against them, by compiling a huge number of Indian press cuttings about Communism. When, however, he tried to make out that these cuttings testified to the growth of Communist danger in India, he forgot two things, that everything said by a Communist is not bad and that, as Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar promptly reminded him, a newspaper might publish Communist matter for its news value, just as Mr. Coatman himself edited all such matter for some purpose other than, we suppose, booming Communism. In this connection we would also state that the forbidden fruit is always sweet and that a need less ban on a thing makes thousands of persons curious about the thing.

On the Opposition side Mr. Chamanlal's speech was easily the best delivered on Tuesday. Unlike the supporters of the Bill he minutely discussed the main provision of the Bill clause by clause and pointed out how dangerously wide those provisions were and how lawless and arbitrary were the powers with which Government sought to arm themselves. He did not in the least exaggerate when he pointed out that even the Congress could easily come under several of the clauses of the Bill. It is difficult, indeed, to refute his suggestion that "the whole idea underlying the Bill was to take powers to deal with the Indian political problem, which Government knew was shifting its ground from the upper and middle classes to the working classes." Pundit Motilal Nehru also accepted the view that the Bill was aimed at Indian Nationalism and might be used against the Congress whose creed, he said, was to subvert the existing system of Government by peaceful means. Mr. Kelkar discussed the scope of the Bill dispassionately and rightly argued that the Soviet doctrine was a socio-economic theory which by itself did not "bite" anybody as long as no violence in any form was preached. He objected to the Bill on principle as it made certain acts—and we may add, certain intentions and opinions—offences which are not and ought not to be offences. Mr. G. D. Birla, to whose views special importance must be given as he represents the Indian mercantile community, opposed the Bill as it stood on the grounds that it was most dangerous for capitalists as for others to arm a Government, not responsible to the people, with arbitrary powers and that the present economic conditions in India and Government's economic policy were far more responsible for the present Indian unrest than was Communism. He expressed the whole nation's view when he observed: "When the whole of the country is urging for the repeal of Regulation III of 1818, it would be too much for the Government to expect support for a similar measure in the country."

DEVADASI BILL.

It is very gratifying to learn that the Devadasi Bill was passed by the Madras Legislative Council on Friday without a division. The object of the Bill is to discourage the dedication of girls as Devadasis for service in Hindu temples by freeing the lands, if any, held by them for such service, from the condition of service and making them the owners thereof and thereby removing an important inducement for the perpetuation of the system of dedication. The Bill, as it emerged from the Select Committee only relieved the Devadasis from the obligation of service. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy, Deputy President of the Council, who had moved the original Bill, wished to go further and moved an amendment that no Devadasi should be allowed to perform her customary service in a temple after the enfranchisement of service inams. This amendment, with but a slight modification, would have put an end to the abominable institution of Devadasis. But the amendment was so vehemently attacked by Mr. S. Satyamurti and a number of other social reactionaries as a most "radical" proposition that it had to be withdrawn. It is some consolation, however, that a beginning has at last been made in the right direction.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

(BY S. K. VAIDYA.)

WIII.*

We have discussed in some detail the fundamental differences between the various systems of non-transferable and the single-transferable-vote in the abstract and we have shown in what respects the single-transferable-vote system is superior to the rest. As a general statement, the above conclusion in true. If the system is properly used and if all the voters exercise their judgment and choices without any hesitation, then the results are bound to reflect the wishes of the majority of the electors in the end. But, unfortunately, there are ample grounds for fear that for one reason or another the system may be so used that its superiority may remain only in theory, while in practice it may turn out to be no better than the single non-transferable vote.

THE ENSUING SENATE ELECTION.

Before we enter into consideration of the various weaknesses and shortcomings of this new system, it would be more useful if we discussed its application in practice to the ensuing Senate election.

Upto the end of 1928, the graduates' university electoral roll had about 1900 electors on it (in round numbers) and it is quite possible that, owing to the increased interest that the average graduate is taking in University matters because of the new Act and the active educational propaganda carried on by the numerous candidates who are likely to be nominated from the graduates' constituency, the number of electors on the roll by the time it is closed, on the 9th February, is likely to be in the neighbourhood of 4000.

QUOTA REMAINS UNAFFECTED.

There are twenty-five seats to be filled by election from amongst the candidates by these 4000 electors. In order to arrive at the proper quota for a candidate to succeed, it is not necessary to know the number of candidates standing for these 25 seats: as a matter of fact whether they are fifty or a hundred the quota for the candidate to work for will remain the same thus:—

4000 divided by the number of seats to be filled plus one, that is 25, plus one added to the result will give us the quota which will secure the candidate's election to the Senate with certainty, the quota therefore would be

4000 divided by 26 equals 153.8; ignore the fraction 0.8 and add one to the remainder 153, which gives us the quota 154, on a basis of 4000 votes expected to be cast at the ensuing election. But it is not the experience to find every voter exercising his vote and the number of votes actually recorded at the election may be appreciably less than 4000, and may even be 3500. In the latter case the quota for election would be (3500 divided by 26 equals 134.6, ignore fraction and one) 135.

The candidate who stands for the election has no means of knowing beforehand as to the actual number of votes which is likely to be recorded and he is perforce compelled to work out his quota from the number of electors on the roll. It will thus be apparent that even though a candidate may not have been fortunate enough to secure his quota of first preferences, he may find himself elected because of the actual quota as worked out from the number of valid votes found recorded by the election authorities, being smaller. Not only that but second perference votes recorded in his favour may help him in.

UTILITY OF PREFERENCE VOTES.

We have made it perfectly clear that the second and third and even fourth preference votes have a tremendous effect in changing the complexion of election results and we consider that if every elector strictly exercises his choice upto the last candidate on the list, the results are bound to be ideal and representative in the extreme; only the calculations of some experts for bringing in a particular group of candidates may be upset. But we cannot be concerned with that.

WEAKNESSES OF SYSTEM.

The following among others, are some of the weaknesses, of the system as applied to our university in the existing state of our Presidency.

We have to recognise the fact that there are important minorities which are educationally very advanced and have a very large percentage of their graduates on the roll, which would give them a representation far in excess of their quota if the same was arrived at from the population numbers. On the other hand, there are very important educationally-backward classes, who happen to have so few graduates on the roll that it is next to impossible to secure them even one representative on the Senate. We can similarly prove that the majority community is so heterogeneous and split up that it is quite likely that a large percentage of votes will be wasted and the representation secured by them would not be quite in proportion to their population. We would very much like to see that there are no differences in the

(Continued on page 1

*I and II articles appeared on 22nd and 30th ultimo.

AN INSTITUTE OF MUSIC FOR FOREIGNERS IN BERLIN

(BY MAX MARSCHALK.)

A German Institute of Music for Foreigners has just been founded under the patronage of the Prussian Minister for Fine Arts and Education with a view to still further increasing the importance of Berlin as a musical centre. The Minister himself, the First Burgomaster of Berlin, the Burgomaster of Charlottenburg and a number of persons with widely known reputations are members of the Honorary Board of Management. The name of the Burgomaster of Charlottenburg has been included principally for the reason that the Charlottenburg Palace, one of the most beautiful buildings of Greater Berlin and standing in a wonderful park, has been selected to provide accommodation for the German Institute of Music. The evening concerts by the students are to take place in the famous Rococo Hall, known as the Golden Gallery, in which Frederick the Great held his Court Concerts before he moved to the Palace of Sans-souci.

In connection with this foundation, the Minister of Fine Arts is occupied with the idea of the exchange of the heritage of culture, for which the world is making a steadily increasing demand. Foreigners, younger as well as those of more mature age, who have completed their studies in their native land, will be able to enlarge their knowledge and deepen their erudition in post-graduate courses conducted by first-class masters of the art.

Wilhelm Furtwangler, at present, the most famous and successful of the German conductors, is President of the Working Committee. Musicians with an international reputation will conduct the courses for the most important instruments. Eugen d'Albert, Edwin Fischer and Walter Gieseking have intimated their willingness to conduct courses in piano playing. Courses for the violin will be held by Willy Hess and Josef Szigeti and Carl Schuricht will impart instruction in orchestra conducting. Full provision is being made for lectures on the theory of music. The post graduate courses are so arranged that the pupils have, in addition, the possibility of enlarging their outlook by an exchange of views with the masters on general questions of art. The courses, which last for one or for two months, will be held in June, July and August. As one of the three opera houses will remain open and not be closed for the summer holidays, even those studying during July and August will have an opportunity of attending operatic performances.

In the introduction to the prospectus issued by the "German Institute of Music for Foreigners" attention is directed to the fact that the Germans are ready to accept from other peoples whatever seems to them to be full of vigour and of productive value and further, that they wish not only to receive but to give. Let us hope, in the interest of the "exchange," that the hopes connected with the post-graduate courses will be realized.

Notes of the Day.

Boycott of Foreign Cloth.

The Congress Working Committee has passed some important resolutions, but has unfortunately postponed the detailed consideration of Mahatma Gandhi's scheme of the boycott of foreign cloth till the next meeting which will have to be held before the present month is out, if the Committee is earnest. The Committee, however, has done well to draw the attention of all importers of and dealers in foreign cloth to the Congress programme and to appeal to all such dealers to refrain from placing any further orders for foreign cloth and to cancel all such orders already placed as can be cancelled. The Committee calls upon all Congress organisations to concentrate for the present on increasing Congress membership and enlisting regular volunteers, especially for the boycott of foreign cloth. We trust that volunteers would be forthcoming in large numbers. Youth Leagues may well seize this opportunity of doing effective national service.

Bowing To The Inevitable.

In consenting to reach an agreement at last on the vexed question of withdrawing troops from Shantung the Tanaka Government in Japan, although strongly militarist and reactionary in character, has bowed to the inevitable. The Chinese Nationalists regarded such withdrawal as a test of Japanese protestations that Japan did not desire to hurt Chinese 'amour propre' and that the troops were there only because the question of compensation for the Tsinan-fu incident was not satisfactorily settled. The reciprocal compensation, said to have been agreed to by both Governments for losses of nationals on each side, should enable them to close this ugly chapter. It will be recalled that during the Tsinan-fu outbreak if Chinese Nationalist troops attacked the foreign settlement at Tsinan-fu, they suffered heavy losses in return through the retaliatory Japanese bombing operations. The alacrity with which the British Government has now made peace with Nanking has probably impressed Tokyo considerably.

Unsatisfactory.

The reply given by Mr. J. W. Smyth, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, to the representation made by the Bassein Taluka Agricultural Conference is unsatisfactory and not calculated to ease the situation in the Taluka. Mr. Smyth is forced to admit that the Settlement Officer has blundered in the classification of salt rice lands, many of which have entirely gone out of cultivation. But on the whole he states: "After a careful examination of the other points raised in your representation, the Governor in-Council is not satisfied that any case for reconsidering the orders already passed has been made out." As in the Bardoli case Government seem to refuse to be satisfied. In both cases the value of land on rental values has been made the chief basis of assessment, whereas according to the Land Revenue Code profits of agriculture should be the main basis. But being their own judges Government summarily dismiss the ryots' representation on the ground that they have acted "in conformity with the law as it stands" "as they have consistently done in the past."

Quibbling.

On the question of the important principle of bringing land revenue collection under the control of the Legislature Mr. Smyth says: "With regard to the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament, I am to say that it is not clear from their report what provinces or what parts of India they had in mind when they commented on the desirability of bringing under closer regulation by statute the process of revising land revenue assessments. Their remarks clearly do not apply with full force to the Bombay Presidency, for some of the principal matters to which they refer have for long been regulated by statute in the form of the Land Revenue Code." This is unworthy quibbling. The Code may be technically a "statute", but the popular legislature has had little to do with it. A reference to the text of the Joint Committee's recommendation makes it perfectly clear that they wanted land revenue, like other taxes, to be brought under the control of the reformed legislature. The Bassein ryots take their stand on the Joint Committee's recommendations and those of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee. Government have yet to give effect to these recommendations.

STOP THE FRATRICIDAL WAR

TO-DAY'S PEACE MEETING

—:o:—

AFGHAN CONSUL INVITED

Dr. Deshmukh, we understand, had sent an invitation to the Afghan Consul requesting him to attend with a party of leading Pathans, to-day's meeting in the Corporation Hall to help the cause of peace. The Consul has left for Delhi but his representative has informed Dr. Deshmukh that he would attend the meeting.

"Complete peace reigns in the City, though there is tense excitement" : the report that reaches up late in the night, a little before going to press. The Members of the Bombay Youth League responded in a fitting manner to the call of duty and at 11-30 p.m. in several batches visited all the affected parts. They state that wild rumours of sacrilege and desecration of temples which were spread in the city were not true. The round temple at Null Bazar and the Mosques at De Lisle Road and at Byculla Bridge are absolutely safe and no damage of any sort has been done to them. It is stated that bogus messages through the phone are being disseminated and the patrol parties the Youth League desires to warn the public that much of the rumours are without any foundation and sometimes very much exaggerated.

9 PATHANS KILLED)

Nine Pathans were brutally done to death by a mob of about 2000 labourers near the Mazagoan Police Court. It appears that nine Pathans were going along Mazagoan Road towards the Tram Terminus at 6 p.m., when a mob of labourers chased and assaulted them with sticks. Three Pathans climbed down a wall and took refuge in the compound of a Lohana Nivas Grah near the Mazagoan Police Court. They were stoned to death by the crowd. The Police and Military rushed to the scene and dispersed the crowd. The dead bodies were removed to the morgue.

Another Hindu Temple at Nagpada was attacked and the idol was broken. The Police rushed to the scene and dispersed the mob.

Stray assaults in the locality near Bhindi Bazaar, Dongri, J. J. Hospital, Chinchbunder, and Mochi Gully continued till mid-night.

Military has been posted at the Parsi Statue, Two Tanks, J. J. Hospital, Bhindi Bazar, Jacob circle, Chichpokli, Curry Road, Poibavdi and at Dongri.

Six Muslims have been killed as a result of shooing that took place late in the evening at Bhendi Bazar.

The Police have arrested about 23 persons for rioting and assaults at Bhindi Bazar. Of these the majority are Pathans.

About 15 dead bodies have been removed to the morgue by the evening consisting of 6 Muslims who died with bullet wounds and three Pathans.

More than seventy persons have been removed to the J. J. Hospital badly injured.

OPENED FIRE THRICE

Though in Parel area quiet was restored, the police did not wish to give a further opportunity to the hooligans to assault the peaceful citizens with lathis and therefore, Superintendent Spiers accompanied by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate and a squad of troops and armed police moved about in a motor lorry and carried on a vigorous campaign of disarming the hooligans of their lathis and iron bars. About 2,000 lathis and iron bars were thus collected.

Bhendi Bazar was the scene of firing thrice on Wednesday. The first two rounds were fired in the air over the heads of the mob but they did not take notice of it as no one seemed to be injured. Later on, a Hindu was assaulted by a furious mob of Mahomedans and while the police were removing the injured man to the hospital in a victoria, the hooligans attempted to chase the injured man even to inflict more injuries or to kill him in their fury for revenge. The troops were, therefore, ordered to open fire which resulted in the injuryy to six persons. The crowd then dispersed.

A strong military picket is posted at Bhendy Bazar and at the junction of J.J. Hospital as these are the places where stray assaults take place on Hindu pedestrians.

WANTED STERN ACTION

—:o:—

HINDU SABHA LEADERS' APPEAL

In the course of statement issued by them Messrs. Narayanlal Bansilal, M. N. Talpade and Anandpriya Pandit, Officers of the Presidency Hindu Sabha, Bombay, say:

"With a view to correctly gauge the situation created in Bombay over the kidnapping scare, we went this morning to the affected area. The effect of the scare became apparent as we came near the Jacob Circle where a military guard had been posted. Proceeding onward towards the Parel Road we met several groups of Hindus with anxious looks on their faces. We approached them and inquired if they knew of any case of kidnapping, they said they did not but that they had heard of it a couple of days ago. We visited the Kalachauki Road area, the Curry Road Bridge, Poibavdi, Tadwadi, Parel Road and several other localities in the mill area. Beyond the scare crowd, groups of mill-hands and idle pedestrians looking anxiously about, everything had its normal look. It appeared on enquiries made of the mill-hands that they left the mill suddenly downtooling at about 10 a.m. because a rumour had got afloat that there was 'maramari' between the Hindus and the Musalmans generally and as such they were anxious about their wives and children. Many of them when questioned agreed that it was useless leaving their work and idly loafing about the Parel locality. As we were thus talking to them, a volunteer wearing a red badge came up and without waiting to answer our questions ordered the crowd to move away and we could do nothing better. Some of the mill-hands were sorry that they had to come out owing to others having left off work being panic-stricken. There was no case reported at any police station of any children having been kidnapped. At Curry Road Bridge one Bhiku Dhondiba, a resident in Chandiwala Chawl, told us that he had seen a couple of days ago a boy being rescued from the clutches of a Pathan. There was a rumour current that a woman had been brutally stabbed with a big knife this morning. We followed it up from place to place but none could corroborate it. Near Tadwadi in Jethabhai Building in Room No 263 we found lying in his room a carpenter by name Keshav Ganpat who told us that he was assaulted with lathis by two Pathans early in the morning while he was waiting for a tram car to go to Carnac Bunder. He informed the police who refused to do anything beyond asking him to go to the hospital.

NO "DANDAWALAS"

We made inquiries at the several police pickets nearby and were told that there was no serious fighting in that quarter. But the wonder is that there were no 'Dandawalas' whom the "Evening News" mentioned last evening as being busy about the locality. On the whole, in this locality, the police and the armed force were doing splendidly inasmuch as no large crowds of people were collected except in one Pathan area.

Coming to the J. J. Hospital, we noticed huge crowds of Mussalmans gathering together not far from one another and some act of incendiarism was also noticed. One final year medical student gave us information that only ten minutes before we went there was a big fight in which four Hindus were mercilessly assaulted under the very nose of the police posse which helped to carry the injured to the hospital. As a matter of fact in the whole locality from here upto Pydhonie the road was full of Musalman crowds at close distance from one another.

Further up there was all quiet except the excitement created by a rumour floating abroad without any confirmation.

At about 3 in the afternoon, while we were passing through Phydonie and Bhendi Bazar some Musalmans on the street began to abuse us. In the meanwhile one of them threw a stone at us which hit severely on the right arm of Mr. Narayanlal.

Government cannot ignore the forces that are gathering strength to tarnish the fair name of the City. If stringent measures are not adopted at this time the trouble will lead to a situation discreditable to any good government. It is high time that people demanded from the Government their right to be kept safe in the matter of their person and property. What is wanted, in our opinion, is a strong hand to deal with the situation. The realities must be faced and perpetrators of hooliganistic acts as well as their abettors must be dealt with properly.

LEADERS APPEAL TO CITIZENS

Hindu & Muslim Leaders To Patrol City To-day

MAYOR CALLS PEACE CONFERENCE

Police Open Fire in Bhendi Bazar

The following influential appeal over signatures of prominent Hindu, and Muslim and Parsi leaders has been arranged to be broadcated to public to-night:—

We the following Hindu and Mussal man citizens of Bombay wish to bring to the serious attention of all Hindu and Mussalman citizens of the city the serious situation that has arisen in regrd to the relations between the two communities. The seriousness of the situation is in fact so grave that unless timely steps are taken there may be a conflagration marring the harmonious relation between the two communities and bringing catastrophe upon Bombay and its people.

We, herefore, appeal to you all in the name of common humanity to desist from fighting with each other and to restort the relations of peace and harmony which usually prevail between Hindus and Mussalmans in Bombay.

Meetings of leading citizens are to be held in the Municipal Corporation Hall and tht office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to bring about a settlement between the two communities and to restore peaceful conditions in the city. We again, therefore, appeal to you to stop interneeine warfart and restore fraternal relations.

It is our emphatic opinion that the rumours regarding kidnapping by Pathans are entirely unfounded and this harassment of Pathans should ceae. If in the meanwhile anybody has any grievances to make the undersigned will duly consider them at the above meetings. We also hereby appeal to the Press in the city not to make the situation worse by any exciting and hasty comments and trust that they will assist us in restoring peace.

In the meanwhile we also appeal to our Pathan brethren to keep peace and would assure them that their grievances will be fully enquired into and steps taken to protect them.

The following are signatures to the appeal:—

Sir Manmohandas Ramji.
Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas.
Lalji Naranji.
Mathuradas Vissanji Khimji.
Devidas Madhowji Thakersey.
Harjivandas Valji.
Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee.
Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
A. B. Kolhatkar.
K. P. Khadilkar.
Velji Lakhamsey Napoo.
Lachhamndas H. Daga.
B. F. Bharucha.
K. F. Nariman.
Naraji Dayal.
Dwarkadas Kalliandas.
Lowjee Melgjee.
Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy.
Suleman Cassum Mitha.
Sheriff Devji Kanji.
Hussanallly M. Rahimtulla.
Hussainbhoy A. Lalji.
Haji Ibrahim Jitekar.
Abukar Abdurrehman Begmahomed
Syed Munawar.
Maulana Mohamed Ali.
Maulana Shaukat Ali.
Haji Fatemahomed Manias.
Maulvi Abdul Rauff.
Oosman Sobani.
Syed Abdulla Brelvi.
M. C. Chagla.

STOP MILL-WORKERS' MEETING

—:o:—

CORONER'S JURY'S RECOMMENDATION

The storm centre of riot passed yesterday from Bombay north to the central part of the City where Hindus and Mahomedans live together such as Bhendy Bazar, Mandvi and Chinch Bunder. Some Pathans, it is reported, attempted to demolish two Hindu temples and severely assaulted one Hindu. On Tuesday night Superintendent Tawde on receipt of information went with a party of armed police and dispersed the Pathan rowdies.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of eight Pathans and Deputy Inspector Priestly who was brutally assaulted by some mill-workers at Poibawady and died in the K. E.M. Hospital subsequently.

Sub Inspector Patanker said Deputy Inspector Priestly was on duty in front of K.E.M. Hospital to quell the riot. Suddenly he was attacked by some mill-workers and was left in an unconscious condition. He died in the K.E.M. Hospital soon after admission.

Next the inquest on four Pathans found dead at Haines Road and three Hindus, two found at Haines Road and one killed in the disturbance at Pyodhonie, was held. In almost all cases death was due to the fracture of the skull.

The jury returned a verdict of deaths by fracture of the skull at the hands of the rioters and added the following rider to their verdict: "On the evidence we have heard we are firmly of opinion that in view of the present situation the Government ought to issue strict orders to prevent mill workers from holding meetings for the time being as they have nothing more to learn from their leaders. We say this because the evidence shows that inflammatory speeches are being made at the meetings and one of them at least appears to have caused widespread panic.

The tramway communication between Byculla and Pyodhoni was restored in the afternoon but seeing the disturbed situation at Dongri, the Sandhurst Road Service to Wari Bunder was suspended in the afternoon.

The police have arrested about fifty persons in connection with riot, murder and arson at Parel and Bhendy Bazar about ten of them being Pathans and Mahomedans. Two or three are Banias.

MAINTAIN PEACE

—:o:—

WORKERS' TO ISSUE MANIFESTO

We understand that the Textile Workers, both Hindu and Muslims, are issuing a manifesto signed by leading workmen, appealing to the rank and file to maintain peace and not to lend a communal aspect to the present unfortunate situation.

HOW RAILWAY WORKERS RESUMED WORK.

—:o:—

Mr. Jhabwala's Peace Efforts.

With reference to the sedious trouble in the industrial area Mr. Jhabwala the General Secretary of several unions in Bombay sends the following for publication:—

Four days ago a report was received in my office from a poor sweeper who is a member of my Union called the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees' Union, that his son 10 years' old was missing. Complaints were lodged with the Nagpada Police Station who instituted inquiry into the matter.

Thereafter I left for Balsar for a workers' meeting and on my return on Monday in company with the poor mother and father, and a representative of the Union inquired from one Police station to another if the boy was found and if bazaar rumours that the Pathans were kidnapping children found any justification in fact with the police.

As a result I came to the conclusion with the exception of that child there none on record. Subsequently the was found on the Colaba sea-shore. An inquest was held over the dead and it was recorded that death was to drowning. I persisted in making ries if there were similar cases but I to find any.

The reason why some of the Parel way and other work shops were closed Monday, 4th February was that the were caught in the common scare and stones were thrown at them by irresponsible individuals.

Immediately I held a Committee meeting of the leaders from the workers and issued instructions to all workers that the work must forthwith be resumed and that the more the men loafed about idly the greater reason there will be for wild speculations.

The very next day the works were opened with the exception of certain mill-workers under other people's influence. I find Messrs Alwe and Dange having spread hand-bills in which besides their own clients they have taken the liberty of addressing other workers as well.

They need not have taken trouble to do this honourable piece of service to me.

RESTORING PEACE

—:o:—

MUSLIM LEADERS BUSY

Mr. Fazul Mooraj writes under date February 6th

The Muslim Committee has gone round all parts of the city a number of times during the day and dispersed inquisitive crowds whose appearance leads to misapprehension. The Pathans lying in the Maidan adjoinig the King Edward Memorial Hospital and camped in the two Haj Musafirkhana were provided with food and given all assurance of safety.

The police found it necessary to fire blank catridges in Bhindi Bazar to disperse crowds.

Endeavours were made to remove solitary Pathans living in Hindu localities merely to give them assurance of safety.

Leaflets assuring the public that the kidnapping scare was bogus and started

(Continued on Page 8).

ATTACK ON NATIONAL CONGRESS

Pt. Motilal Tears "Bolshie" Bill To Shreds

REVOLUTIONARIES ARE WE ALL!

—:o:—

Forfeiture of Money is Legalised Pick-Pocketing

NEW DELHI, Feb. 6.

When the debate on the Public Safety Bill was resumed in the Legislative Assembly to-day, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Leader of the Congress Party rose to oppose the Bill.

Pandit Motilal, the Congress Leader, was cheered by his Party. He dsalt with Mr. Michael Keane's speech and told him that Mr. Chamanlal could not have made the atrocious statement that Congress Creed war to foment industrial and agrarian riots. "What Mr. Chamanlal said, was from the point of view of the Treasury Benches, much more strong. It was that the creed of the Congress was to subvert this Government, the present system of government (Congress Applause). I, as President of the Congress, with all responsibility attached to that position now, in this House, openly and publicly declare that that is the creed of the Congress. (Cheers). It is no use seeking shelter in words. The Congress does not avow any kind of violence. The Congress is for civil disobedience. Mahatma Gandhi has been proclaiming from the housetops that we are preparing for civil disobedience for subverting the present system of Government. That is the creed of the Congress.

ANOTHER GRIEVOUS ERROR.

Mr. Keane said that the Congress has two wings with two different methods. That is another grievous error. There is absolutely no difference. It is in theory. One wing says and truly says: "There is no more hope through the present British Government for the establishment of Dominion Government in this country. We are not going to waste our time trying to have such a government established. The other wing says: "Though there may not be much hope, Dominion Status is the form of Government which is suitable to this country, and we shall give this Britsh Government one more chance to establish it" "Hear, hear.) If it is not established, Mahatma Gandhi has said that on December 31, 1930 he will wake up an "independencewallah." (Voices: "1929").

Pandit Motilal: Yes, I mean January 1, 1930. That may be right, may be wrong (A European voice: It is wrong). But it is not right to ascribe to Congressmen views that they do not claim to have.

HEDGE SPARROWS.

Continuing Pandit Motilal referred to a metaphor about the hedge sparrows used by Mr. Michael Keane and remarked that the hedge sparrows had been already in the net for 150 years, but they had not been able to lay eggs at all. (Laughter). (Sir Victor Sassoon: Are you cuckoos?)

The Pandit said Mr. Keane had indulged in wrong history and wrong law. Let them follow the English pattern. "There is no such law in England. There can be no such law there." Mr. Keane would not probably call even the Bengal Ordinance repressive. However, the speaker was concerned with the Bill on its merits. Mr. Keane had said that it was slave mentality which was responsible for opposition to this legislation, a mentality which Mahatma Gandhi had bee ntrying to exorcise from the minds of the Indian people. The Pandit said this argument was poor compliment to Mahatma Gandhi that the opposition to the legislation showed slave mentality. On the other hand, by the opposition to such legislattion was this mentality to be exorcised.

TROTSKY'S EXILE.

As regards Trotsky's removal from Russia there may be good or bad reasons for such a measure. The Soviet Government, like all human Governments, was liable to err. but they could not impugn the whole theory of Government by such instances. The Pandit was glad to hear from Mr. Gavin Jones that so far as theory and practice of Communism went there was no need to feel apprehensive. "I go further and say there is no harm in the practice of Communism. There are some practices which I know will not find favour on this side of the House, but what right has anybody on the opposite side to say that Communism spells terror, spells subversion of all society? If it is an act of violent character then it is for Gooernment to suppress that act, and that individual by all legal and legitimate means at its disposal.

Mr. K. Ahmed: That is exactly what is before the House.

Pandit Motilal: I know no Government can suppress you. (Laughter).

Mr. Gavin Jones has missed the whole point of Mr. Birla's speech which showed this law was not wanted by any body, neither by Indian capital nor by Indian Labour. It had been condemned by both unreservedly. Mr. Birla thinks that these troubles are economic and that appreciation of the rupee is one of the reasons for the troubles. You shut your eyes to this an dlike quacks go about treating symptoms and not undertake scientific treatment. (Home Member: Is this not a radical remedy?)

ATTACK ON CONGRESS.

I take this Bill as an attack on Indian Nationalism (Applause), on the Indian National Cngress. (Voices: "No no" and "Hear, hear") and I will show from the provisions of this Bill, that it is nothing else but cutting off India from the outside world what does that mean. There are so many organisations in the world whose object it is to make the world fitter to live in, who take interest in what is going on in all parts of the world.

(Continued on page 8.)

FORMATION OF RESERVE BANK

—:o:—

PRELIMINARY ENQUIRY

JOINT MEETING OF FEDERATION AND CHAMBERS ON 16TH

NEW DELHI, Feb 6.

Ten important announcements regarding future plans as to the Reserve Bank and the Government's decision to inaugurate a banking enquiry added fresh interest to the proceedings of the Assembly to-day.

The position this morning is that while the non-official strength has slightly increased the Government majority remains, but in view of the number of speakers who still wish to participate in the debate on the Public Safety Bill and the fact that none of the non-official party leaders have so far taken part in the debate it is doubtful if the debate will be concluded even to-day The galleries were again filled.

RESERVE BANK A BANKING ENQUIRY.

At question time Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya, who is an experienced banker, raised the question of the Reserve Bank and a banking enquiry, replying to which Sir George Schuster made a general statement on the Government's position in the matter. He said that the Government remains convinced that the formation of a Central Bank to perform the functions originally proposed is desirable in order that India may be equipped with the mechanism for the control of currency and credit on the lines approved by modern experience elsewhere, and worthy of India's place among the civilisation of the world. At the same time the Government can only proceed subject to its being satisfied that the two conditions are secured, first that the organisation of the bank is to be securely settled on sound lines, and secondly that there is adequate support among representatives of public opinion for the proposal. I am hopeful" he added "that within the not too distant future, both these conditions may be fulfilled. Meanwhile we must not remain merely passive or idle Full advantage ought to be taken of the interval until the time is ripe for reviving proposals for the Reserve Bank. It would indeed be an unfortunate result if when that time arrived we were to find ourselves no further advanced than the point at which discussions were broken off."

IMPORTANCE OF CENTRAL BANK.

Sir George Schuster continued: "It is partly from this standpoint that I have approached the question of inaugurating an enquiry into the general banking organisation of the country, a demand for which has already been pressed for sometime from many quarters. The two subjects are indeed, intimately connected, for a Central Bank is essentially the crown to the whole structure of banking in its widest sense, and if it is to be well designed and meet the practical requirements of the country, it must be adapted to the foundation and the lower storeys on which it rests The more we know about the foundations and the base structure, the more secure and well designed they are, the better shall we be able to plan the crown.

JOINING MEETINGS.

I therefore take the present occasion to inform the Assembly what I propose regarding the inauguration of a banking enquiry. I have already discussed the matter in a provisional way at the annual meetings of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and the Associated Chambers of Commerce, and have arranged with Mr. Birla on behalf of the former and Sir George Godfrey on behalf of the latter to hold joint meetings with the representatives of these two organisations in Delhi on February 16, to discuss the plan of campaign for proceeding with the enquiry. Further before this meeting takes place, I have invited the leaders of various political parties in the Assembly to confer with me, so that I may have the advantage of their opinions and be assured that the lines on which I propose to proceed meet with the approval on all sides. As soon as a definite plan is prepared I will take steps to see that the Assembly is informed about it. I take that this enquiry, whatever practical measures may result from it, will at least be of great value in throwing light on the actual situation throughout the country and in instructing public opinion on the main requirements. I regard it as a valuable I might almost say an essential, preliminary to renewal of proposals for the formation of a Reserve Bank.

As the present arrangement with the Imperial Bank does not terminate until 1931 the Government have not yet begun seriously to consider the terms on which it shall be renewed. If the Hon. member asks this question this time next year, I hope to be able to give a more informative reply.." (Applause).—A.P.

STOP THE FRATICIDAL WAR

—:o:—

(Continued from page 7.)

by ill-meaning persons, were distributed, in Urdu, Gujarati and Marathi.

Preachers were sent to all the mosques beseaching the Muslims to keep peace and be law-abiding, not to molest innocent persons and to respect other religions and religious edifices.

Food was sent to various isolated Pathans women and children and some of them were shifted to safe quarters.

The Committee has arranged to attend the meeting of leaders of various communitits called by the President ,Bombay Municipality in the Municipal Corporation Hall, to-day (Thursday) at 11-30 a.m. Bombay time, and the Hindu Muslim Meeting in the Indian Merchants Chamber of Commerce at 2 p.m.

PATHAN LEADER'S EXAMPLE

—:o:—

To The Editor, "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In continuation with last night's happenings at Dogri to which I was an eye-witness, I relate one incident, not so much for the information of the public as for their emulation. At about 11, a large crowd of Pathans, arrived with lathis and bamboo-sticks gathered together on the Improvement Trust ground just by the side of the Kalyan Mansion and were busy arming themselves with stones when a posse of Police appeared on the scene. Sardar Samand Khan who is recognised leader of the Bombay Pathans also accompanied the Police who were standing at a distance of about 50 yards from the crowd of Pathans. Untoward developments might have taken place but for the courage exhibited by Sardar Samand Khan. He approached the crowd and in his forceful Pukhto took them to task and asked them to disperse and retire to their homes. He also snatched a bamboo-stick from one of the Pathans and began to belabour them like school children, whereupon the Pathans took to their heels. Samand then chased them for some distance and then returned and joined the Police and restarted on his sacred errand of restoring peace in the disturbed areas. Much good can be done if our respected leaders come out and follow the noble example set by the Sardar.—Yours etd.

"Z"

MURDEROUS ASSAULTS CONTINUE

POLICE FIRING DISPERSES MOB

A very grave riot broke out at Bhendi Bazar on Wednesday morning The trouble started when a Hindu oil-hawker was attacked by a mob of Pathans and Muslims. His cart containing kerosine oil was set on fire to, and this signalled a regular mob era. In the space of half an hour, one Hindu pedestrian was killed and over 40 injured.

The situation was desperate and the police could not but adopt desperate measures. They fired 5 gun-shots in the air, and this momentarily quelled the disturbance.

DISCLOSURES AT INQUEST.

Disclosures were made by a responsible police officer in regard to the origin of the present trouble in Bombay where human blood and life are considered cheap for the last few days. Inspector R. S. Karnick of the DeLisle Road Police Station while giving evidence before the Coroner on Wednesday on the cause of death of eight Pathans in his section who were killed by a furious mob of Hindus was asked by the Coroner if he had made enquiries as to how the trouble between the Pathans and the Hindus originated, and he said: "A day prior to this riot a meeting of the mill workers was held at DeLisle Road in front of the Union's office in No. 26 Cement chawl. One of the speakers said: "The children of poor people were being kidnapped by Pathans and that the Government must be instigating the Pathans to do this work. I, therefore, give warning to Government that if they do not stop this kidnapping they will come to trouble." From the next day, Inspector Karnick said the trouble between the Hindus and Pathans started. A juror was anxious to know from Inspector Karnick if the said speaker had any influence on the people and Mr. Karnick replied in the affirmative.

MURDEROUS ASSAULTS IN HEART OF CITY.

On Wednesday though the northern area was quiet, the infection of disturbance and rowdyism was in evidence at Dongri, J. J. Hospital junction, Foras Road, Gol Pitha, Nal Bazar, Bhendy Bazar and Pydhowni. By noon not less than 25 cases of assaults in which Hindus were the principal victims were brought to the J. J. Hospital. They were groaning with pain, their clothes smeared with blood and their limbs also streaking with blood. The hospital staff were busy rendering them medical and surgical relief but hardly had they finished dressing the wounds of some when other cases were ready for them brought by the police in the victorias. The presence of the police had no terror for the miscreants. If in Bombay north the Hindus took upper hand, in the localities aforesaid, the Mahomedan hooligans were out for revenge. The Pathans were not the only men out for vengence for the blood of their compatriots but they were joined by Mahomedan hooligans who made a common cause to assault the Hindus. The Hindu passers-by were taken unawares and those who were hale and hearty a few hours before were found groaning in the J. J. Hospital a few hours hence or dead in the mortuary awaiting inquests. Thus two Hindus were killed outright at Dongri on Wednesday morning while a number of them were assaulted at different places.

HOOLIGANS' TACTICS.

At Bhendi Bazar a tram car was smashed and tramway communication between Pydhowni and Byculla was suspended at noon. The 'modus operandi' of the hooligans was very simple. Defying the police who were practically on the spot and within sight with lathis, rifles and revolvers on their hands, a batch of half a dozen would stand near a bye-lane pretending as if they were watching the fun of the police clearing the crowd. Then they would pounce upon a stray Hindu or two going alone the foot path and by the time the police ran up to arrest the miscreants, they disappeared leaving the victims to the care of the police to send them to the hospitals.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, the well-known Memon gentleman, had a narrow escape near Grant Road Corner when a stone was hurled at his motor car which fortunately did not hit the glass pane otherwise he would have received very serious injuries. He, however, escaped by only a bruise caused by the pelting of the stone. His Hindu chauffeur, unfortunately met with a serious hammering by the hooligans and he was incapacitated from driving his master's car as a result of the injuries he had received. A gentleman took charge of the steering wheel and brought the injured chauffeur to the hospital for treatment.

Likewise an attempt was made at Bhendi Bazar to set fire to a bullock-cart driven by a Hindu, but the timely intervention of the police prevented further mischief.

MILITARY POSTED WITH MACHINE-GUNS.

The mill area in the northern part presented a better out-look owing to the presence of the regiment posted with machine guns. Batches of soldiers were posted at Poibawdy, Chinchpokli, Currey Road, Kalachowki, K. E. M. Hospital, Sewree and Bhendi Bazar. At each centre a machine-gun was also installed which gave the appearance as if Bombay was converted into a war-field.

Some more mills in the northern area started working in the morning, but at about nine o'clock somebody spread a rumour that four Hindus were killed by Pathans, and the workmen of the mills employed in the Currimbhoy and E. D. Sassoon mill groups left work with lathis and iron-bars shouting: "Victory to the Red Flag." The police, however, promptly dispersed them. So far, 15 Pathans, 6 Hindus and 1 European police officer are reported to have been killed, while the number of injured might go to as far as a hundred.

HUNDI BUSINESS SUSPENDED

The Secretary ,Memon Merchants' Association writes:—

Owing to the present unsettled conditions in the City, the Association has decided to suspend all business transactions, including Hundi business on 7th and 8th instant.

MISSION OF PEACE

LEADERS OF ALL COMMUNITIES TO PATROL AFFECTED AREAS

Prominent Leaders of all communities will meet to-day at 10 a.m. near the Wellington Cinema, Dhobi Talao, and will thence go in a motor lorry to all the affected parts of the city pacifying the people and persuade them to bring about restoration of peace in the city.

ATTACK ON NATIONAL CONGRESS

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(Continued from page 7.)

What is there to fear in that unless you have something to conceal?" The Pandit said that just for the sake of keeping out Spratt and Bradley or half a dozen other men they could not want this Bill. Ideas could not be stopped by barbed wire or artificial barriers. What harm then was there in these men coming and giving ideas by word of mouth? "If you can prevent all Communistic ideals from coming to India I can appreciate your action, but as it is you may as well pass the law stopping the cold wave that is passing through your country."

LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

The Pandit said he was not one of those who had never seen a Communist nor was he one of those who trembled in their shoes at the very name of Communism. He had met many of them and found most of them to be very estimable men courageous men, men of character and ability. But at the same time he did not know the men whom Sir Victor Sassoon had at his beck and call. The men whom he had met were men with the courage of their convictions, who had nothing to gain and everything to lose by putting their opinions into practice Such men were entitled to the respect of every well-balanced men. The Home Member had talked of the League against Imperialism and referred to the fact that the Trade Union Congress proposed to affiliate itself to it. The Home Member had added that Government could not proceed against a delegate from that League because the law under which they wanted to proceed was not applicable The Pandit said he knew something of the League as first-hand knowledge as he had addressed that League on behalf of Indian National Congress. The President of the League was until recently Mr. George Lansbury who was now Presiden tof the great Labour Party of England. He resigned office as President of the League for reasons of want of time. The present President was Mr. Maxton, President of the Independent Labour Party in England. Neither Mr. Lansbury nor Mr. Maxton was a Communist. Yet they were Presidents of a Communist organisation. The Executive Council of the League consisted of a majority of non-Communists. The object of the League was to secure the freedom of the subject races of the world by fighting against Imperialism. At a meeting of the League which he (the speaker) had addressed there were no less than twenty countries represented. The first thing he said was to dissociate himself thoroughly both in the theory and practice of Communism.

"I told the meeting that I was there to help them in their common object and I was not there to be a member of the Communist Party because I do not believe in it. More than a dozen representatives of other countries then rose in their seats and shared my views. Now the Home Member assumes that the League against Imperialism is a kind of association communication with which under this Bill was not permissible. This shows how much Spratt and Bradley are on the minds of Government who twist everything in order to ask us to support the Bill."

WE WANT REVOLUTION.

Sir Denys Bray's speech like his previous utterances had left him wondering as to what he had actually said. The only impression left in the Pandit's mind was that Sir Denys Bray was a perpetual youth because what he dreamt in his youth still continued and to-day he was as credulous as he was when he was young. (Laguter). However much Sir Denys Bray might roll the letter "R" in pronouncing "revolution", it had no more than the dictionary meaning. At any rate, they in the Congress Benches were all professed peaceful revolutionaries. "We want revolution but not evolution with the aid of violence. We are simply trying to organise the country to disobey your unjust laws and make it impossible for you to govern the country. (Hear, hear). It may be an idle dream but we are revolutionaries only in that sense". Continuing, ths Pandit described the present Bill as more retrograde than the former one and that the arguments advanced were less plausible and more feebie than before.

SLAVERY OF INDIA BILL

Continuing, the Pandit described the Bill a sthe Slavery of India Bill or the Safety of the Bureaucracy Bill or the Public Danger Bill. He did not raise the constitutional point of order about the Bill because whereas in the first Bill there was not even a semblance of trial or hearing before a judicial tribunal, in the present one there was mention of some sort of trial and an appeal although that tribunal and trial were in the nature of camouflage and a farce. Anything which militated against the preconceived notions of a wellordered society was unacceptable to Congressmen. There was no doubt that Com that Communism contemplated radical change in society, so did Socialism. But there were various forms and grades of Communism. The state of affairs in Russia was not so bad as had been depicted. There was not a single member of the House who was for importing Communist theories in any form or shape at present. It might be that that stage might come when developments favourable to such occurrence might arise but not yet. The question was whether Communism was a real menace to India The Home Member had assured the House that so ffar as Indian Communists were concerned they had been successfully dealt with under the law. Then the Home Member had referred to the Youth League. The Pandit affirmed that there was no connection between that movement in India and Communism or Communistic Associations or Communistic ideas. No doubt, there was a strong party which was working for independence which on Government Benches was taken for Communism. So long as the protagonists of these theories were within the law, it was false to charge them with being tinged with Communism. Six years had passed since three or four Bolshevists had been tried and there was no evidence that witnesses had been or were being terrorised or murdered. What then was the justification for this piece of legislation?

LABOUR DEMONSTRATIONS.

Continuing Pandit Motilal Nehru said that Mr. Crerar had refeerred to the procession of labourers in Calcutta with red flags etc. It was perhaps in connection with anti-Simon demonstrations. In any case flags inscribed "Long Live the Soviet" were few compared with the inscription "Simon Go Back". The Pandit referred to a procession of more than 25,000 labourers which marched accompanied by police Officers from Calcutta maidan to Congress Nagar in Calcutta. What had happened? Police officials had let loose this crowd upon Congressmen. The processionists wanted nothing but to hold a demonstration meeting in the Congress Pandal. This was permitted and punctually to the hour specified the processionists retired peacefully. This showed that what labour wanted was nothing but kind words and kind treatment and above all the desire to help in their struggle.

BILL ANALYSED.

Proceeding ,the Pandit analysed the several clauses of the Bill. The Home Member had charged the Assembly not to sit idle. Of course the Assembly world not sit idle if only Mr. Crerar would place before it all facts to convince it of the necessity for passing this extra-ordinary legislation. Then again they were asked to face facts Yes, they were prepared to face facts and not fancies. It was well-known how Communism was being manufactured in certain sections of the English Press. He (the Pandit) had explained how news about Russia was manufactured in England. The English people talked in one breath that Russia was poor and in another they talked of millions coming from Russia to help communism in other countries.

There was no mention of communism in the Bill. Unless it was intention of any one to subvert the present Government by force he could not be dealt with under the law. Under this Bill anyone who did anything with the object the attainment of which would result in the subversion of organised Government was punishable. Now under this Bill Gongressmen who advocated civil disobedience or non-payment of taxes would be easily punishable. Moreover as soon as the Governor General was satisfied that a person was a member of an organisation which advocated or encouraged the doctrine of communism as understood by Government then there was no hope for him. The Clause relating to forfeiture of money was even more objectionable. It gave power to the executive to put their hands into the pockets of any one and relieve him of his money.

ENROL NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS

Congress Working Committee's Call

APPEAL TO CLOTH MERCHANTS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

An official account is available of the proceedings so far held of the Congress Working Committee which is meeting in Delhi almost every day. Besides Chairman Pandit Motilal, members present were Pandit Malaviya, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Ansari, Sardul Singh, Shivprasad Gupta and Jawaharlal Nehru.

COUNCIL WORK.

Regarding council work, the Committee resolved on giving discretion to Congress parties in the Assembly and various provincial councils regarding the attitude to be taken upon on any particular bill or resolution or interpellation and confine themselves only to important matters.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

On the question of boycott of foreign cloth, a committee advises importers and dealers not to place further orders and to cancel orders already placed and thus avoid necessity of picketting of shops.

SPREADING OF KHADDAR

Regarding spread of khaddar detailed discussion was postponed pending the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi. Meanwhile Congress Committees have been asked to enrol volunteers. Provincial Congress Committees have been asked to reorganise district and taluka committees wherever necessary and concentrate on enrolment of volunteers till April 15th. Provincial Committees are ordered to report progress in this direction every fortnight.

SYMPATHY FOR AMANULLAH.

The Working Committee has noted with anxious concern the recent internal troubles in Afghanistan and reactionary attempts made there to put an end to the reforms introduced by Amanullah. The Committee sympathises with the progressive elements in Afghanistan to make the country united and progressive.

The Committee regrets that attempts to raise the age of consent of marriage have been checkmated by Government which has deliberately obstructed social progress.—A.P.

AMANULLAH'S TROOPS IN TOUCH WITH GHILZAI FORCES

—:o:—

GENERAL DISORDER IN GHAZNI DISTRICT

PESHAWAR, Feb. 5.

The latest information from Kandahar is to the effect that Amanullah's troops are in touch with hostile Ghilzai forces in the vicinity of Ke'atishilzai. The situation in Ghazni appears to be very unsettled and general disorder prevails in that district. In Kandahar and Herat all remain quiet and nothing of interest has recently occurred in either of these districts.

It is reported that Habibullah is trying to persuade the Russian airmen to remain in Kabul and take service under the present Kabul Government. These Russians were employed by Amanullah in the Afghan Air Force and were suspended by Habibullah when he first captured Kabul.

The Foreign Legations and foreigners generally continue to be well treated by the present Kabul Government whose policy it appears to have been from the start to treat all foreigners in the same way and to show no favour to any particular nation. The report current in certain quarters that the British Legation is enjoying special privilege or immunity is entirely baseless. No foreign nation has yet recognised either Habibullah or any other claimant as the King of Afghanistan. All foreign representatives appear to be adopting a strictly neutral attitude and to be waiting for the decision of the Afghan nation as a whole —A. P.

KASUR'S SYMPATHY FOR AMANULLAH

(From a Correspondent).

KASUR MANDI, Feb. 4.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Kasur was held last night to express sympathy with King Amanulla Khan of Afghanistan, Mr. Hidayatulla Khan ex Prtsident of the Kasur Municipality presided. Speeches suitable to the occasion were delivered by Sardar Mangal Singh and Doctors Mohammadali and Khanchand Dev. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

(1) "This meeting of the inhabitants of Kasur offers respectful sympathy with King Amanullah in his present troubles condemns the attitude of the rebels and prays for His Majesty's speedy restoration to the Throne. This meeting further expects the British Government to keep an attitude of strict neutrality as promised by H. E. the Viceroy and the British Parliament."

(2) "This meeting of the inhabitants of Kasur requests the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, to hand over all available money in kind of cash or immovable property collected on account of the Angora Fund lying with it as a trust to His Majesty King Amanullah Khan as he stands in need of the same."

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CHECKING THE CONGRESS

—:o:—

SINISTER AIM OF BOLSHIE BILL

ITS FATE HANGS IN BALANCE

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

To-day's debate on the Safety Bill introduced yesterday was of a high order. Mr. Cocke (Bombay) opened the Government side and urged the House to adopt the Bill which aimed at deporting only those British Communists whose presence led to the aggravation of labour trouble.

Sir Denis Bray the best speaker of Government benches pleaded for arming the executive with legislation to deal with "the growing menace of Communism." He tried to divide Malaviyaji from Pandit Nehru in the interests of youths by appealing to the latter, who, the speaker repeated, were "being misled by Communists." His speech was counterpoised by Dewan Chamanlal who slashed Government members for their shilly shalling performances. The Home Member was very nervous when the speaker attacked and challenged him to disprove his facts. Dewan Chamanlal argued that there was a sinister idea behind the Bill which intended to give a death-blow to the national movement of late shifting from the middle class to the working class. Government was silent when he repeatedly asked why it sought to put down Communism which was being tolerated in England.

BILL'S AIM AT CHECKING CONGRESS.

There was thundering applause when Dewan Chamanlal reading the Bill, clause by clause, pointed out there was nothing in it which aimed at suppression of the Communist movement, and averred the Congress was only an organisation and it came under clause 2 section 36 "seeking to forment disputes with the direct object of subverting organised Government in British India."

The Government bench still had to reply to Dewan Chamanlal's contention that provisions under the Criminal Procedure Code were quite sufficient to deal with Communists and there was no need for special legislation of this kind and the Bill aimed to check the Congress.

Sir Victor Sassoon and Col. Crawford who tried to heckle him with interruptions were so severely handled by him that they thought it better to slip away from the House for some time. The Opposition cheered the young Swarajist who in a masterly analysis of the Indian situation pointed out the poverty of mass being responsible for the present discontent. His speech lasted nearly 70 minutes was listened to by the House attentively. Many officials unconsciously joined the Opposition's applause of appreciation when he resumed his seat.

Mr. Coatman, whom an Allahabad contemporary has dubbed him as "Director of Misinformation," repeated the country was flooded with Communist literature and newspapers aiding agents to carry on propaganda. Mr. Rangaswami, Editor, "Hindu", whose organ too was accused by Mr. Coatman of publishing Communist literature rebuked the latter explaining newspapers owed duty to the public men like Mr. Saklatwalla to print their speeches sheerly due to their news value. Sir Victor Sassoon's complaint that the Bill was not wide enough to include Indian Communists, the enemies of Capitalism, was greeted with ironical cheers from the Opposition benches.

Mr. Birla the spokesman of Indian Capitalists made it plain that the Bill was a wicked measure. The deportation of a few Communists would not remove the root of disease which originated in the inflated 18d. currency policy of Government. He had nothing to say in answer to Mr. Birla.

FATE OF BILL HANGS IN BALANCE.

Discussion will be continued to-morrow. The non-official strength is slowly improving. Messrs. Neogy and Amarnath Dutt arrived to-day raising the strength to 54. If Messrs. Jinnah, Joshi, Pookan, K. V. Rangaswami come the Opposition can be sure of victory. Messrs. Goswami, Doraiswami Iyengar are expected to-morrow. Pandit Motilal and Pandit Malaviya who have carefully analysed Mr. Crerar's speech are expected to speak while on the Government side, Sir Mitter, Sir D'Arcy Lindsay will speak. Doubts are entertained in certain quarters whether the debate will be finished to-morrow, but Government will apply for closure for fresh arrivals on the Opposition side causing them alarm, their strength being only 58, having reached the highest in the absence of five supporters touring with the Commission.

THE CANADIAN EXAMPLE

—:o:—

MR. RANGASWAMI'S CHALLENGE

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Congressman, while congratulating Mr. Coatman on his maiden speech felt it was not relevant to the Bill before the House. If news about Communist activity had drifted into Indian papers that only showed their news interprise and did not prove that Communism had seized of them. The speaker found that the first extract printed in the pamphlet was from the "Hindu" (laughter) and it related to a speech delivered in March 1927 by Saklatwalla to members of the Assembly. Was this, he asked, a proof of the spread of Communism among the members of the House? (Laughter.) "Instead of red cutting and red coating I find here a simple little blue pamphlet giving legitimate comments by the Indian press. I am sorry Mr. Coatman has wasted his mid-night oil in preparing it." Mr. Iyengar next dealt with the arguments of Mr. Cosgrave and maintained that the laws of the United States of America and Canada were merely Immigration Laws and were intended not to punish those who wished to enter those countries as permanent settlers. The point of view was thus entirely different. Then again in Australia there must be summary conviction. (Mr. Graham: Read the Act). Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar quoted the provision enabling the Minister to set up a board which would conduct business in the manner prescribed and when Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar proceeded to show from the Canadian example what this manner was there was laughter on official benches.

MR. GRAHAM CHALLENGED.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar. "I challenge Mr. Graham to show that the manner prescribed means in Australia secret chamber method. I quote Canada because no country where British institutions are followed can have such secret chamber methods." Mr. Rangaswami's objection was that the Bill had beben brought forward in defiance of the clear verdict of the country, that its provisions regarding unlawful forfeiture of property were too wide. But his general objection was: "If there is fullest facility for the British flag to be waived with a view to exploit this country why should we not give facilities for any other man who honestly believes in the principles regarding state of society which are different from that of capitalists and of exploiters to be in this country and carry on peaceful propaganda such as has been carried on by those who are bleeding this country and have bled it for so many centuries. (Laughter)

Sir Victor Sassoon pointed out that the Bill could not penalise the activities of nationalists or Swarajists who were opposed to the Government as constituted to-day because it penalised activities directed only against all organised Government. The Select Committee could make this change to remove all doobts. The speaker agreed with Mr. Kelkar that the scope of the Bill was very restricted. Communism had made considerable strides during the past four months and a large number of trade union in Bombay had been captured by Communists. Efforts had been made in Bombay to meet the legitimate trade unionist demands and he was glad to inform the House that the Strike Enquiry Committee was already agreed on the main points as to what should be the wages for the different classes of work. It only remained to settle whether the cut was justified or not. (K. Ahmed: Why don't you give them part of your income?)

"COMMUNISTS' ARMY OF 5,000."

Sir Victor added that Communists had established their own union and practised intimidation, and murder. They had an army of five thousand men of whom thousand were being drilled every day to achieve programme of bringing about a general strike next May. (B. Das: Has Bombay Government ceased to function?) Sir Victor added: "There is no doubt British leaders are organising behind the scenes. They don't come into the open and harangue. They are the drains behind the movement and they have improved the organisations of these Communist parties enormously during the past four months and they must be removed. But the Bill does not go far enough. It does not deal with Indian Communists. It is said the ordinary law is sufficient. It may be so in theory to lawyers. It is not so in practice. In Bombay we have men threatened to-day with death. Witnesses refused to come forward to disclose wrongful deeds of Communists for fear of losing their lives and those of their families.

"NO FRIEND OF COMMUNISM."

Mr. Birla declared that he was no friend of Communism. He said so not because it was not in his interests. For in spite of Communism or Bolshevism capitalism was going to survive in India as it had survived so far. He further believed that capitalism was in the best interests of the country including labour. He was quite prepared to support any measure designed to check Communism. But the Bill as it stood was wrong in principle for it aimed at deportation without trial. Government

Continued on next page.

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And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with
Clarke's Blood Mixture

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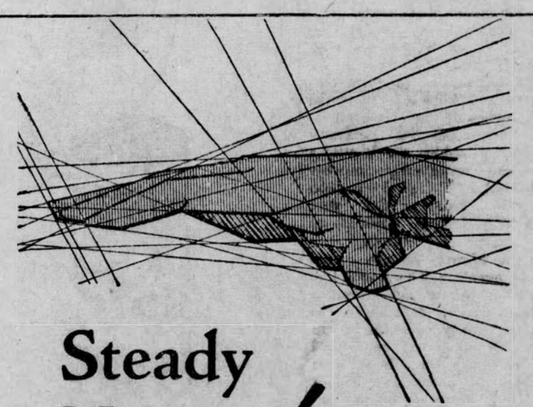

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INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

	Since 1st September. Yesterday	This year	Last year
Kahndesh	5,542	209,246	189,311
Central India	3,133	132,575	168,057
Barsi and Nagar	2,035	122,280	184,128
Hyderabad-Gaorani	535	41,652	73,627
Berar	7,702	432,436	389,264
Central Provinces	3,126	211,912	165,905
Total Oomras	22,073	1,150,101	1,165,292
Dholera		42,322	57,828
N.-W. Provinces	235	54,555	59,929
Rajputana	192	20,269	24,332
Sind-Punjab	587	33,026	103,181
Broach		3,690	2,615
Coompta & Dharwar		9,634	3,614
Westerns-Northerns		2,663	3,662
Cocoanada		1	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	96	4,361	7,648
Persian		816	3,280
American		2,495	22,093
Egyptian & African		17,633	9,619
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		10	64
Total	23,183	1,318,579	1,464,147

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 31st Jan.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	3,816	357,123	229,031
Japan & China	6,525	614,317	362,929
Coast Ports	108	8,441	11,855
Up-country by Rail		51,202	40,306
Afloat to Harbour for Europe, China and Japan		75,373	50,651
Total	10,449	11,06,456	6,91,752

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

	New ready Red	New ready leafy	Average
Bengal Superfine		280	...
Bengal Fine		275	...
Bengal F. G.	270	230	35
Sindh-Punjab Fine		275	...
Sindh- Punjab F.G.		270	...
Wardra-Hinht. fine		320	310/15
Nagpur Fine		325	312/15
Yeotmal Fine		320	305/10
Arvi Fine		320	302/5
Amraoti Fine		310	300
Khamgaon-Akola Fine		305	285/90
Mulkapur Fine		295	270 75
Khandesh Fine		285	255/60
Muthia Fine		275	260/65
Muthia F.G.		270	250/55
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.		335	300
Purna FG. GS.		325	300
Parbhani/Sailu F.G. GS.		315	300
Indore/Ujjain Fine		300	295/303
Burwah Sanavad Fine		310	290/95
Surat Fine		...	...
Broach Fine		...	...
			Old.
Broach F.G.		...	...
Westerns M.G.	...	...	310
Cambodia	400/385		...
Miraj/Sangli		...	340/45
Compta Good		...	345/50
Jinja		...	705

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

On Wednesday the 6th February 1929 tenders to the amount of £790,000 at 1s. 6d. were received and allotted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 13th February 1929 on the same conditions.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 6.

	Cwt.
Wheat	913
Linseed	3,940
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,191
Gingellyseeds	6,161
Poppyseeds	90
Groundnuts	41,207
Castorseeds	958
Rice	50,526
Myrabollams	4,589
Cottonseeds	22,956
Mowraseed	25
Gram	1,266
Joowar	5,980
Maize	90
Bajree	3,712
Coal	tons 2,733

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.

March close at 9s. 2-1/4d.
May close at 9s. 4-1/4d.
July close at 9s. 6-3/4d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 123-1/4 cents.

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CHECKING THE CONGRESS

(Continued from previous page.)

knew well that Indian public opinion was against the retention of Regulation Three. How could they now expect popular representatives in the Assembly to support a measure which was similar to that? Mr. Cosgrave had cited instances of other countries where similar laws obtained. But was there any country in the world where Government had sufficient courage to intern popular leaders under such arbitrary powers? Yet in India the Executive Government which was both irresponsible and irresponsive could intern leaders like Lajpat Rai and Mrs. Besant. Could such a Government be entrusted with the powers embodied in the Bill? If Indian Communists could be dealt with under the ordinary law what was the need for a new law to deal with foreigners? Once the Bill was passed in respect of foreigners the next step of Government would be to proceed with legislating against Indian Communists.

RUINOUS POLICY OF GOVT. THE CAUSE.

Repressive Laws were not going to tackle the situation. The whole labour situation was brought about by Government's ruinous policy of appreciating the ratio of the rupee. The warning uttered by non-officials at that time had come true. And now there was trade depression and even the Government loan floated in England was a total failure. Let Government accept the recommendation of the Tariff Board regarding the textile industry and let the mistake of the one and six pence ratio be corrected. Then the Mills would prosper and discontent among labourers would disappear." Restore prosperity and you will restore law and order. Instead of that the policy you are adopting is the policy of gagging the child which cries for milk." Mr. Birla quoted the views of various Indian mercantile bodies affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and averred that with the exception of one or two which gave very qualified support all were vehemently opposed to the Bill. As Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, presiding at the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, said, they would support any reasonable measure but this was, to quote the language of the Viceroy, used in connection with Mr Hajti's Bill "a heroic measure."

SPREAD OF COMMUNISM

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

Just before the Assembly sat pamphlet headed "Newspaper extracts illustrating Communist propaganda and spread of communist ideals in India" printed at the Government of India Press, Delhi yesterday was placed on members seats. Apparently it has been Distributed at Government direction as its preface stated "Object of this pamphlet is to enable members of the Legislature to form some opinion of kind and scope of communist activities and propaganda an this country. It should be understood that extracts contained in the pamphlet are merely a few taken from very much larger number which have appeared in Indian press, both English and vernacular during the past two years. A collection of newspaper cuttings numbering many hundreds has been placed in the library for the convenience of those members who would like to know more about communist activities and propaganda in India. It may be as well to explain that many of extracts in this pamphlet have appeared in several newspapers but of course there is no need to include cutting from more than one of these papers. Many branches of procommunist propaganda, particularly indirect propaganda, are not represented in this collection, which would have been rendered much too bulky by their inclusion. They will, however, be found amply represented in a much larger collection to be found in the library of the Assembly."

First extract in pamphlet is from an article entitled "Communism in Orient" written by Senator Lues for a Madrid newspaper. It was said to have been largely reproduced in Indian Press.—A P.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 5.

Copper, English Best Selected	£21-1/8
Copper, Braziers,	£90-1/4
Yellow Metal,	£71-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands,	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge,	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots,	£227-3/4

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 6/2/1929

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.877 inches (.103 below normal).

Change at 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.026

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.9 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.7

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.2 degrees (2.1 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 67.5 degrees (1.0 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 129 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 0

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The cases are well designed and perfectly proportioned, with hardwood fronts and frames screwed together and finished dark walnut. Elaborate care has been taken by us to make these cases close-fitting, dust-tight and warp-proof.

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12-inch Dial Rs. 48.

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UNIVERSITY ELECTION

(Continued from page 6.)

educational requirements of the various sections of the community, but we have to recognise the fact that claims are made for special consideration on grounds of fundamental cultural differences, and it is as well to recognise that the differences are there.

OUR PECULIAR DIFFICULTIES.

Proportional representation in theory and in practice ought to give such a representation to all classes that it becomes a true index of their number and their importance in the general community. But, for an equitable result to be arrived at, there must be an equality of educational standards of all sections. We have to confess that the differences in the literacy and higher educational percentages of the various sections of the people of this Presidency are so marked that from the point of view of University representation, they are simply appalling. We are convinced that the root cause of such discrepancies can only ultimately lie in the apathy, the unwillingness or inability of the Government, to introduce compulsary education in the Presidency; but we would much rather not enter into that controversy, when we are engaged in examining the weaknesses of the Proportional Representation system in practice, in a scientific spirit. The incontrovertible fact remains that there are wide divergencies in the educational standards of the people, and further, that there are important and large minorities, which being otherwise well-organised and vocal, are educationolly hopelessly backward on the whole; in the graduates' electorate, they are in an ineffective minority, which must result in their practical non-representation on the Senate, through this particular electorate, and it would not be a matter of surprise, if they feel discontented.

CASE OF MINORITY GROUPS.

It will thus be seen that while the letter of the proportional representation system is applied, through no fault of the system, its spirit will be violated. Proportional representation ought to give opportunities of expression to minorities, groups, and even extreme parties, that are already in existence. We cannot, and in our own interests, should not ignore their existence. Practical exclusion of such classes from this electorate, may intensify the discontent and bitterness that are occasionally manifest. This could not possibly have been the intention of those who adopted this method of election. In theory, Proportional Representation is intended to secure better feeling, but we have seen above how it is likely to result in more bitterness. We would like to quote the truism that fair treatment as expressed by fair representation, is a potent preventive of dissatisfaction and bitterness, and in the interests of all classes and sections, it is upto us to see that the defect is remedied.

But, as the Act stands at present, there seems to be no way of doing anything effectively through election by the graduates' electorate; however, there is another way of mitigating this drawback. There are a number of Municipal and Local Board electorates, and it would be in the fitness of things if educationally-backward classes secure representation through these bodies. Unfortunately there is no knowing, who will be returned by these bodies, and hence our anxiety.

In these rather difficult circumstances, is it too much to expect that the Chancellor who has the nomination of 40 (forty) ordinary Fellows in his hand, would exercise his privilege in such a way that it would provide adequate representation to all interests who ought to be in the University?

(Concluded).

OPENING CEREMONY OF SWADESHI ELECTRIC MFG. CO.

—:o:—

In the evening of Sunday last in the Shastri Hall Grant Road, Bombay, came off the opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Elsctric Manufacturing Co. under the Presidentship of His Highness Shrimant Chief of Sangli.

The proceedings opened exactly at 4-30 p.m. with a welcome song followed by reading of messages prominent among which were those from Pandit Motilalji, Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, K. F. Nariman, K. Natrajan, Deans of both the Medical Colleges and others. Doctor Datar then read out a statement giving the history and prospects of the Manufacuring Company and its orginators Messrs. Joshi and Marathe. Mr. Naravane of the Nipani National School traced the beginning of Mr. Joshi's career which item was followed by actual demonstration of the working of the clocks by their makers. Shrimant Chief Saheb of Sangli then formally declared the Company open and addressed remarks instinct with sympathy and full of encouraging promises of support.

Simultaneously with this function was opened also the "Popular Surgical Hospital" of Dr. Datar whose aim is chiefly to meet the surgical need of middle class men. His Holiness Shri Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtakoti) personally attended the function and gave his blessings to both the adventures.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

—:o:—

DIVIDEND OF 12 1-2 DECLARED

The Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Baroda Ltd. was held at the Registered office of the Bank, Near Mandvi, Baroda, on Friday.

The Chairman reviewed the position of the Bank and said that inspite of the depression of the trade in general, the Bank had continued to work satisfactorily. He also added that after paying a dividend of 12 percent. the Bank transferred Rs. 50,000/- to Reserve Fund raising that fund to Rs. 23,50,000/-. He concluded by saying that His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar and his Government had continued the same support they had done in the past and thanked His Highness and the Administration.

The various resolntions were then moved and duly passed. The Meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

DEED POLL OF 1904

—:o:—

GEN. BOOTH TRYING TO SECURE INVALIDATION

LONDON, Feb. 5.

A communique issued by the Salvation Army announces that General Booth has taken out summons seeking to secure invalidation of the Deed Poll of 1904 which counsel in the High Court recently described as the "single safeguard against the evil of autocracy which might become despotism." General Booth has decided to be represented before the High Council by counsel.—Reuter.

AGE OF CONSENT AND OFFICIAL ATTITUDE

—:o:—

WINTERTON DEFENDS GOVT. TACTICS

LONDON, Feb. 5.

In the Commons Mr Thurtle asked a question as to the official attitude with regard to the question of raising the legal age of marriage in India and subsequently suggested that the Bill on the subject in the Legislative Assembly had been killed for the session. Earl Winterton emphasised that the Government of India cordially approved the Bill and assured the House that the Government of India "in this and other Bills have regard for the feelings of the House." He pointed out that there were circumstances difficult to explain in a reply to a question where the Government in the interests of a certain Bill must adopt certain tactics. —Reuter.

—:o:—

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BILL

—:o:—

U. S. SENATE REFUSES TO ELIMINATE TIME CLAUSE.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

Washington.—The Senate has refused to eliminate from the Naval Construction Bill, the time clause under which new cruisers must be laid down before July 1931 thereby incurring the risk of presidential veto of the bill as Mr. Coolidge has intimated that he will only consent to the building of four cruisers in the first year if the time limit providing for the laying down of five cruisers every year from 1929 to 1931 is dropped —Reuter

BRITAIN POSTPONES CONSTRUCTION OF 2 CRUISERS

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that Government has decided to postpone indefinitely the construction of two cruisers that should have been started this year, thus foregoing all the three cruisers of the original 1928/29 programme as one was abandoned last year.—Reuter.

ELECTION TO BOMBAY SENATE

—:o:—

POONA, Feb. 5.

Rao Bahadur D. L. Sahasrabuddhe is a candidate for election to the Senate of the Bombay University on behalf of the registered Graduate who have to elect twentyfive fellows. Rao Bahadur Sahasrabuddhe is the Professor of Chemistry in the Agricultural College, Poona, and a keen social reformer.—A. P.

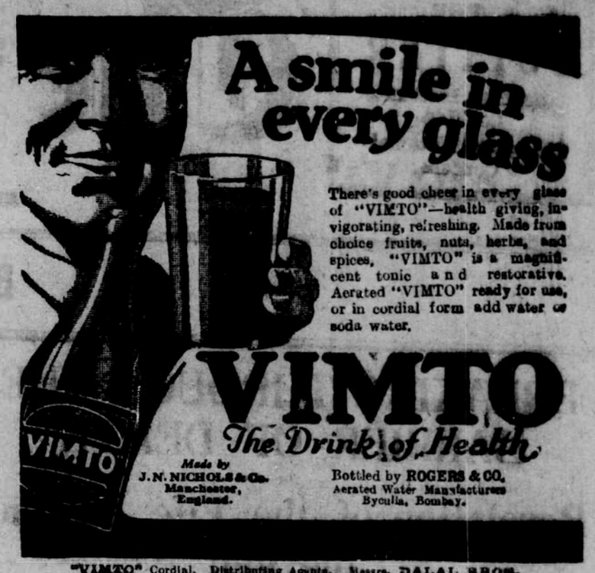
CULTIVATORS HARD LOT

—:o:—

WANTED LAND REVENUE REMISSION AND RELIEF MEASURES

Mr. Daukatsingh, M.L.C., wires from Narsinghpur:—

"Cultivators have lost all heart teh report of destruction of crops in the district by frost has been received even wheat said to has been damaged hopelessly. Dire famine is in sight. Government should take steps for remitting land revenue and starting road construction and other relief measures on a large scale".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BOMBAY, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 7 1929

BREAKING THROUGH THE BARRIER OF DEATH

—:o:—

Revelation of the Life Beyond the Veil

Religion cannot always stand still, or be referred eternally to documents thousands of years old, many of which are far below our modern standards of intelligence and morality. God still yearns over the world which He has created, and He still from time, as it is ready to receive it, transmits to it by this or that chosen and inspired messenged fresh kowledge by which man may know something of his destiny.

I believe that within the last eighty years a flood of such knowledge has been conveyed tn us and that we have been extra-ordinarly blind as to its validity and its overhelming importance (writes Sir A. Conan Doyle, in the Daily Telegraph). So convinced am I of the vital nature of this phyclue knowledge that I have been gradually forced to the conclusion that it is the most important event which has occurred in the world since that raising of ethical standards which we associate with the revered name of Jesus of Nazareth, and that on the plane of religious knowledge, as apart fr m ethics. it is actually the most important event of any.

ETHERIC BODIES.

For consider what it means if it be true. We claim that we can break through the barried of death, that those who have lived in this world have not changed either their forms or their characters. but only their vibrations, so that instead of manifesting through the flesh body, which is a low and slow vibration, they live now in an etheric body, which is on a high and fast vibration, and therefore invisible to our ordinary mortal eyes, exactly as many things in our daily life fail to impress our senses because they are on too fast a vibration. Colours beyond the spectrum, and notes above our compass are examples of what I mean.

These ethedic bodies do not, as we learn, live in a vacuum or in any indefinite state, but they pass from this earth into a more complex, but as a rule a far higher, society, in which, they have definite duties and congenial work in which they have every chance of developing to th full their own natural powers, as well as of enjoying those things which give them natural pleasure. We learn also that the bond of sympathy and affection is the one permanent thing which regulates the reuniting or the su dering of those who have been in contact with each other down here, and that happy reassembled households are usual there, with all elements of discord removed.

NOTHING TO FEAR.

If this was all that we broughtto mankind what a gigantic step forward—what an enormous advance of knowledge would it represent. It is the unknown nature of death and its severance of all our ties which cast a shadow upon our lives. But if we know that all is natura, that there is nothing to fear, and that our love ties are not broken, then what a load is lifted.

The apathy and ignorance concerning this spiritual knowledge which shown among many of the leaders of religion is as discreditable as it is hard to understand. It is fatal for the Churches which turn away from that spiritual help and inspiration which God's new revelation brings with it. Where does that spiritual help come in? It comes in from the fact that we can use our new powers not only to get into touch with our own loved ones who may perhaps be on no higher a level of character and knowledge than we are ourselves, but also, when we are worthy, we get clear messages from those who are in a far more spiritual condition than ourselves, and are, indeed, what under the old dispensation would be called hihg angles.

From these direct communications a flood of spiritual knowledge has come into the world, all of it, as it seems to us, of a beautiful and rational nature. We do not accept such statements blindly. We are not fanatics or visionaries. We weigh the messages with our own God-given reason, and we admit the fact that the medium through whom the message passes may well colour it with his own personality and belief. But none the less, making every allowance for this, the messages are so consistent and on so high a level that they have, as it seems to us, as good a claim to be a divine inspiration as anything which has ever reached the world in the past.

MASSAGES FROM THE DEAD.

We have many reasons for thinking that this flood of information is truly super-normal. The explanation of the true scheme of the universe has come from a vast number of independent sources, many of which could by no means have been influenced by the others, and with some small exceptions there is a is a truly remarkable agreement running through them. These messages have come from children, from uneducated people, from all sorts of sources, including, in one case for which I can answer, a confirmed sceptic who was made an involuntary instrument for writting down the truth.

But the final agreement for the truth of our new revelation is that it is the most natural, reasonable, and comforting interpretation of the facts of human life and destiny which has ever been put forward. It is huge, sweeping, all-explaining, reaching out to all our difficulties, and giving adequate answers.

Whence, then, did it come? Is it to be imagined that the little group of uneducated people who received the first inspirations were themselves the inventors of this great, sweeping explanation of the universe? Is it to be thought that a man like Jackson Davis, who was perhaps the recipient of as much of the new knowledge as anyone, was the inventor of this knowledge—he being a man who was entirely illiterate at the time? Such ideas are absurd. If the philosophy did not come from external supernatural prompting then whence did it come?

DEATH, A SWEET LANGUOR.

Now let us look a little more carefully at what it is that we have gained. I have already alluded to the fact that our natural fear of death is removed. We learn from those who have been down the path before us, that though the illness which leads to death may be a severe trial, death itself is a sweet and pleasant languor, akin to that of the tired body dropping to sleep, and that it is made the easier in that the etheric eyes become clearer while the bodily ones fade, and that we are aware of the smiling faces and of the outstretched hands of those whom we would most love to see again.

But here for a moment we must distinguish. Who are those kindly souls who meet the quivering spirit at the moment when it most needs help and guidance? All agree that they are those who love us. But if we have not won love how can they be there? Who is there to meet the cruel man, the selfish man, the man who has lived for himself alone? For such people it is a bleak and lonely moment, for they have begun to reap the harvest which they have sown. But let us follow the fortunes of what imay call the average kindly man or woman, when released into the etheric life.

IN THE OTHER WORLD.

We are told that things follow each other in a very natural sequence. For a short period he is congratulated and reassured by the friends around him, and it is during that short time that his thoughts flash back often to those that he has left, and that he can, as so often happens, make some sort of telepathic impression upin their minds. These visions at the time of or just after death make quite a litterature of their own, so that to that extent we corrobarate from this side what they tell us from their own experience. Then for a time there is rest.

This rest would appear to be of a longer or shorter duration according to the need of the individual. When it is over he finds the same kind guardians by his side, who will introduce him to the glories and the duties of the new world which await him.

I have already spoken of the natural and, if I may use the word, homely nature of this new life. To us the spirit body and its surroundings may appear to be vaporous, unsubstantial things. But that is a misconception. If people who lived in a world of lead looked upon our world it would seem to be light and vaporous: It all depends upon the comparison between the body and its surroundings. If these are all to scale, then the spirit body finds the world around it just as real and solid as we do ours When this is realized all our difficulties about the shadowy ghost disappear. You get a false standard if you compar ef the get a false standard if you compare the things of me sphere with those of another. You must judge their condition by their own environment.

"THE SOUL IS HAPPY."

We have now got to the stage where the freed spirit goes forth into his new life. It is inconceivably beautiful in externals, and the soul is happy with such a deep satisfying happiness as this world cannot give. He is with those he loves, and all jarring elements have been removed.

Soon he is offered a choice of duties, so that he may use his natural powers in the best way. There, as here, facilites are provided for the work in hand, libraries for the scholar, laboratories for the man of science, temples, lecture rooms, centres for dramatic, artistic, and musical education. All these matters are pushed, they declare, far further than with us—indeed, our own developments are merely reflections from above.

A SEMI-MATERIAL HEAVEN.

The religious sense is awakened and stimulated by the glories which surround the new-born soul. His love and adoration increase when it is understood how infinitely kind the Creator has been, and when the riddle of life's apparent injustices and cruelties has been partially solved.

Such is the picture of the other life which we have received from the other side—in its most favourable aspect. Is there anything unnatural in it? Is it, on the face of it, improbable. All evolution is gradual, and we can well undedstand that the soul cannot at once be altered by its dis-engagement from the body. It carries with it the same tastes and aspirations, and it is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that the means of gratifying them is there.

Do not suppose that the semi-meterial heaven is a final one. Nothing is final. We grow and grow through the ages. But at least it is the next step, and it is so happy a step that we may well be saisfied, even if other glories await us beyound. It is the fulfilment of God's promises and the justification of all his dealings with the human race.

SPIRITUALISM AND CHRIST.

How does such teaching react upon Christianity? It does not in any way touch upon the ethics of Christ. I have, if I may for a moment be personal, had more beautiful messages about the teaching and personality of Christ from my own guide, Pheneas, than I have ever had or heard of from any source. But there is nothing narrow in such massages. Always the teaching is that belief and faith are small matters beside character and behaviour, that it is these latter which determine the place of the soul in the beyound.

Those well-meaning folk in the Christian Churches who shrink away from this new knowledge because it is new must remember that there is outside their Churches a vast assembly of men in every country, often as earnest as themselves, who have been so abashed by the degenerate religion which they see around them that they have lost all belief either in a God or in the survival after death. It is to these people that spiritualism has often come as a light in the darkness. They have longed for some firm spot of ground in the quagmire of the faiths, where every creed had its own interpretations, and they have found that firm spot—the only one which my foot has ever found—in the philosophy of spiritualism.

AMERICA'S 'LUST OF WEALTH

—:o:—

MR. TAFT'S GRAVE WARNING

Chief Justice Taft, a former President of the United States, gave an interview recently, in which he deplored the prevalence in America of materialistic philosophy, placing wealth and success ahead of every other consideration in life.

Linked with the lust of wealth he sees the problem of organised crime in big cities, demanding the gearing-up of the entire machinery of justice to cope with the situation. The nation, said Justice Taft, did not yet appear to be fully awakened to the seriousness of this problem. "As a people," he declared. "we Americans seem to be incapable of effective action until we are approaching a crisis."

The country, he continued, would come through this crisis as it had come through others even more grave; but to do so it required the effective co-operation of all the forces of law and justice. "First of all", he added, we must capture the criminals and then secure their conviction. It is a disgrace to our country that so many criminals with large resources at their command have been able to avoid paying the penalty of their misdeeds."

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

When asked for his opinion regarding the international relations, Justice Taft said that no intelligent man could view that field with complete satisfaction or complacency.

Justice Taft, for twenty years before his appointment to the Supreme Court was one of the leading advocates of international arbitration and world peace. To-day he recommends patience to realise that the habits and traditions of centuries cannot be changed in a day in the international field, where every forward step is dependent upon the voluntary action of many nations with widely divergent interests and foreign policies.

WORLD'S BIGGEST FLYING BOAT FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES

—:o:—

(By Dr. JOSEPH SEEBOTH, Capatin in the Air Force (retd.)) of Berlin.)

The first of the big commercial flying boats of the Rohrbach-Romar type now in course of construction has left the building yards of the Rohrbach-Werke and has successfully completed its trial flights at Travemunde near Lubeck. It is the world's biggest flying boat for commercial purposes and can be practically used for transoceanic passenger services by air.

The weight of the new flying boat is about 20,000 kilograms. Its wing span is 37 meters, the length of its fuselage 22.7 meters, and its height 8.5 meters. It is equipped with three Maybach engines supported on frames above the supporting plane, each of them developing 500|750 horse-power. 7,000 liters of fuel and 400 liters of lubricating oil can be stored in its tanks, and in this way it is capable of travelling over a distance of 4,000 kilometers without intermediate landings.

The fuselage is designed after the manner of a keel-boat, the chief aim in view being to ensure the seaworthiness of the craft. It is divided into water-tight compartments, so that the buoyancy of the boat will still be maintained even though two of them may have sprung a leak. The fore part of the fuselage is occupied by the collision space from which a bulkhead door leads into the wireless and navigating room. The latter room accommodates a wireless set combined with a compass station, so that the boat can at any time ascertain its bearings in the air by taking its directions from radio stations on shore. The same room also contains the chart table and the navigating instruments.

The next room is the room used by the pilot, whilst the one used by the engineer is on top of it. The remaining rooms on board include two passenger cabins for twelve passengers altogether, an anteroom leading into them, a lavatory and rooms for luggage and mail. The crew consists of the navigator, the pilot, the wireless operator and the engineer, so that the whole craft contains accommodation for sixteen persons altogether.

The flying boat now ready, along with two others still building, is intended for use by the Lufthansa company, of Berlin. Seeing that these machines meet all the requirements as to safety and comfort, we may feel justified in expecting that it will now be possible to travel across the ocean by air in accordance with definite schedules, instead of having to depend on more or less lucky accidents for getting to one's destination.

DEFACEMENT OF A MEMORIAL

—:o:—

INDIAN ARMY TABLETS DISFIGURED

A scandalous defacement has been made on the marble tablets of the Indian Army war memorial on Observatory Hill, Johannesburg, but whether it is of recent occurrence or otherwise is a matter of conjecture says "Star" of Johannesburg.

The memorial, which occupies an ideal position on the kopjes, overlooking Kensington, Bez. Valley, Geldenhuys, Fairview, Yeoville and Orange Grove, is of rough stone, in the sides of which are marble panels indicating the religious personnel of those of the Indian Army who died on service in South Africa in 1899-1902. Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, Mussalmans and Zoroastrians are commemorated on the tablets, on which there are now abominable inscriptions, pellet marks and scratchings across the original lettering.

To-day when a representative of "The Star" inspected the monument it was obvious that an attempt had been made to erase some of the objectionable pencil markings, but it would appear that the disfigurement caused by the scratchings cannot be removed.

The memorial is enclosed by an iron fence, but it is desirable in the interests of public decency that some effort should be made to expunge the abominable inscriptions, and to have the stone protected by much higher fencing.

On the principal tablet of the memorial is the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of British officers, warrant officers, native N.C.O.'s and men, veterinary assistants, Nalbands and followers of the Indian Army who died in South Africa, 1899-1902."

ROBIN HOOD OF AFGHANISTAN

—:o:—

Exploits Of Bacha-I-Saqua

Mr. N. D. Malik writes in the "Sind Herald":—

"Hush Koo, pesh marau" shouted a score of Pathans on the road between Istaliff and Sarai Khoja, the latter place being about 22 miles from Kabul towards Kohistun. They spoke in Persian which meant, 'Take care and do not proceed further' and which apparently tantamounted to a serious warning.

"But why?" I enquired, at the same time telling my chauffeur to stop the car.

"Sahib, a party of outlaws is hiding themselves beyond the yonder wall of the ruined building. They have set fire to a motor lorry and have killed the driver. Look at the body of the unfortunate man lying across the road," was the reply.

"What should we do, Sahibzada Sahib?" I asked my host who had taken me out to show the Switzerland of Kabul as Istaliff is called. It is a lovely place with three thousand houses on the top of the hill, with beautiful gardens of dainty fruits at its foot and with a copious supply of water from a running stream.

"We should not take the risk and had better pass the night elsewhere than at Sarai-Khoja (which was our destination)" said my friend.

"Better tell my chauffeur where to go" I told my friend.

We turned to the left as directed by the Sahibzada. Hardly had we proceeded about 200 yards when I saw a house on fire. On enquiry I was told that there was a small village nearby and the house in question formed a part of it. 'Let us help in putting out the fire, Said I!

"Don't you attempt any such thing, Sahib." said one of the Pathans. "The outlaws who have killed the motor driver also did this mischief. They have warned the villagers that any one trying to save the property will have their own property treated in that way" added the man.

"Whose house is that and why has it been set fire to?" I enquired.

"The house belongs to one Abdul Samad. Some days back the outlaws visited the village and demanded a sum of one thousand Kabuli rupees from him as their dues as 'uncrowned kings of Afghanistan'. The man pleaded poverty. He sought the protection of the Kabul police as he feared he might be done to death. A guard of policemen was deputed to keep watch and ward over his house. The outlaws got the wind and waited for an opportunity to avengp themselves on him. In a few days the guard was withdrawn and Abdul Samad went to Kabul on business. The outlaws came to his house and told his wife to get out of the house as they were going to set fire to it. She begged and appealed for mercy, and even went to the extent of borrowing a sum of one thousand Kabuli rupees from her neighbours to pay their 'dues' but they did not listen to her entreaties. They set fire to the house and made the villagers, whom they collected, to take an oath on the Koran not to help Abdul Samad's wife in extinguishing the fire." explained my informant.

"But who are these outlaws, do you know?" I enquired.

"One of them, is Habibulla who is the leader of the gang, and the other is Said Hussan. They have 40 to 50 followers. The leader fell out with the Afghan authorities some 3 years back and has taken to plundering. The gang visits off and on a village here and a village there and collects provisions in the form of atta, ghee, sheep and cash. They had not been arrested up till now as the orders of His Majesty Amanulla Khan are to catch them alive Besides, they are very sure shots and so the Government officials do not want to risk their life. Once, it is said, the Hakim of Char-i-kar in whose jurisdiction the present raid was committed, tried to pursue the party. The leader had a few followers with him. They all climbed on the hills like goats while the Hakim was at the foot of the hills just thinking how to follow them up. Habibullah saw him and said "You better go away and do not risk your life. I am a sure shot which I want to prove. I will tear off a small piece of flesh from your right heel without causing any serious injury to your body. Be ready' Immediately there was a tick of the rifle. The Hakim touched his right heel and found that he had received a scratch from the outlaw's bullet. He quietly withdrew and distributed alms for being saved." So I was told.

"Have they committed many murders before this?" I asked. "No, this was the first victim who came under the fire of the outlaw's rifle. They never killed any body but stripped wayfarers of cash and clothings. The unfortunate motor driver was going to Kabul side with a number of passengers in his lorry. The outlaws, after burning Abdul Samad's house had come on the public road to stop the traffic as they wanted to gain time to disappear and not to be pursued by the military or the police. Habibulla asked the driver to go back but he did not care. He was given another warning yet he did not heed Then he was given an ultimatum either to return or to be prepared to lose his life. He still insisted upon proceeding on towards Cabul with the result that he was shot dead. The passengers were asked to go back which they did. Then a match was applied to the petrol tank of the motor lorry and the conveyance burnt" said the man.

"Sahibzada Sahib, we had better send your servant back to Sarai Khoja to tell your womenfolk that we all were safe, as otherwise they would be naturally anxious to know what became of us as soon as the news of the murder of a motor driver reaches them, which is bound to spread before long." said I.

So the servant of my host left for Sarai Khoja and we all took shelter in a fort belonging to one Abdul Qayum who was a friend of my host. He gave us meals and beddings and made us comfortable for the night. He bolted the gate of his fort from inside and deputed a couple of sentries to keep watch. I had an Afghan official of importance with me too as he had accompanied me from Kabul after accepting my host's invitation. We heard the buzzing sound of the bullets flying all night but it was at a considerable distance from the fort which led us to believe that the outlaws' gang was having an encounter with some other riflemen.

Early next morning we had tea and were thinking of taking leave of our new host after thanking him for the shelter he had given us for the night and for his hospitality when the servant of the Sahibzada returned from Sarai Khoja.

"Why have you come back?" asked my host.

"To find out as to have you all fared last night?" said he.

"Did you meet the outlaws and their gang on the way?" asked my host.

"Yes, I saw Habibulla and Said Hassan sitting near the broken wall of the dilapidated building, about 100 yards from the place you had turned your motor to the left. You did well not to proceed further otherwise you would have been made a sure target for them. Allah be praised." said the servant.

The next day we returned to Kabul and met a "Bania" a well-to-do business man. He told us that he had very recently paid a ransom of five thousand Kabulis for his freedom to the very outlaws. "How did you happen to fall into their trap?" I asked.

"Sahib, I was one flay sitting in my house when one of the out-laws came to see me. He told me that there was a very paying business going begging and that if I will accompany him I might make a fortune. He asked me to take my son a young boy of 10 and my servant with me as it is just possible it might take some time to come to terms. Like a greedy man I at once followed him, taking my son and my servant with me. After a short distance the outlaw was followed by four men of his. I even then did not suspect any foul play. "What is the good of the Seth's boy and the servant accompanying us"? said one of them! If I gets late to settle the business I will bring Sethji back to his place" he added.

"Yes, you are right. Sethji, better send away your boy and the servant" said the outlaw.

"I complied with his wishes. After walking for about an hour we came to a small village, where we halted to have little rest. The outlaw turned round and told me that he was a thief and that he had kidnapped me to get some money out of me. If I did not arrange for the money I would be shot. I shuddered at the disclosere but what could I do except comply with his demand? I had perforce to agree to the payment of the high ransom exacted from me. So I wrote a note to my Munim to send me 5,000 Kabulis to enable me to strike the bargain. One of the followers of the outlaw took the note to my shop. As my servant and my son had heard the conversation between the outlaw and myself about the 'so-called business' the Munim readily paid the money without suspecting any mischief. The money was brought and I was set at liberty to return to my house. When I came back my Munim wanted to know the nature of the business as well as about the amount spent on it. I made a clean breast of my having been made a fool but had to thank my stars for being saved even at a very exarbitant cost" was the story told to us.

Readers! Should I tell you who is this Habibulla? The present Amir of Kabul otherwise known as Bocha-i-Saqqua who has attained such a world-wide notoriety

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